THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

No. 146. MADOC. (HASTINGS CO., C.W.) SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1865. PRICE TWO CENTS

Confederation Within a Year!

A good deal has been said about Confederation at the various entertainments which have been given to the visitors from the Lower Provinces, in the course of their flying trip through Canada, but not so much as may yet be expected. It is announced by Mr. Brown, President of the Council, that unless Confederation should be carried in "a very few months," the Coalition government he took an active part in forming, will "break up." The fact is, he is fast losing his old hold on the Reform party, and is in danger of forfeiting their confidence altogether, so a fresh agitation must be got up on the question of the Union of the Provinces. It will take some time to alter the details of the Quebec scheme so as to meet the views of its opponents out of this Province; and while that discussion is going on, even should it extend beyond a few months, or an entire year, there will be a plausible excuse for neither breaking up the Cabinet nor introducing the measure for the federation of the Canadas.—We select a few of the more recent utterances in favour of confederation, and predicting its speedy accomplishment:—

At the luncheon given to the Hon. John A. Macdonald at Ottawa, on Thursday of last week, in replying to the toast of the evening, he alluded to the struggles M. Cartier and himself had undergone in behalf of Ottawa, and said it was something like poetic justice that he should be the first minister of the crown to receive its greetings. Their work, however, was one of pleasure, and their reward was success and such meetings as this. He then went on:—

"But it is not merely the transfer of the seat of government from Quebec to Ottawa—I don't look upon that as of much importance—it is not merely the transfer of the capital of Upper and Lower Canada that is of much importance. That transference involves much greater considerations. Ottawa is to be the metropolis of one-third of the continent of America. Just as sure as I address you, sir, so sure will all the provinces of British America be united, and so sure as they are united so surely will Ottawa be the capital of the country extending from Ottawa to the North Pole. And you have seen that by the gracious cession of Her Majesty, Canada is already owner of the soil to the foot of the Rocky Mountains. Why, the future of Ottawa is so great that one hesitates in speaking of it—in calculating as to its prospects. Then, again, just as sure as Ottawa will be the capital of all British North America—just as it will be the capital of all the British possessions in America—just as sure as the Legislature is settled here and they see this portion of the country, just so surely will be carried out that great scheme of connecting Lake Huron with the Ottawa. (Great cheering.) The subject has pressed not only upon the attention of colonial public men, but it has impressed itself also upon the attention of British statesmen. Sir, it is a great pleasure—it is a pleasure that few statesmen have—to see the seed that they have planted fructify into a full-grown tree. It is seldom that politicians live to learn the fruits of their labours; but the Government having felt it their duty to urge the union of all the British American Provinces against all comers, excepting, of course, Her Gracious Majesty the Queen, it will be our pleasure to see that grand scheme carried to full fruition. We shall see it before another year has passed. You may read in the papers about obstructions in one colony or another, but I do not speak incautiously, or without the book, when I say that the union of all the Provinces is a fixed fact, and that Ottawa is the metropolis to all these colonies is equally a fixed fact. (Much cheering.)"

It will be observed that the Attorney-General West appears to speak rather slightingly of the "obstructions in one colony or another," and, unlike Mr. Brown, on the occasion referred to last week, volunteers no concessions to the malcontents. But, after all, he is equally pledged to make them; for at the Ottawa lunch, in replying to the toast of the health of M. Cartier, he said:—

"Drinking the health of my friend M. Cartier is like drinking my own. We are the Swiss brothers; we are the Siamese twins. * * What he thinks I think, whatever he does I do, whatever he does I am responsible for, and whatever I do he is responsible for:"—

And so of course he is bound by the speech made by M. Cartier at the banquet to the visitors in Montreal on the 28th ult., when the latter said he—

"Wished his friends from the Lower Provinces to understand that Canadians were possessed of loving hearts and had a great affection for the Lower Provinces. Canada was a suitor for those Provinces, and it was not to be wondered at that at the first proposition there should be a few objections. So it was in private life; a suitor for the affections of a lady frequently met with objections, but when the union should be consummated they would have the greatest love for each other. (Laughter.) And he could tell the people of the Maritime Provinces that Canadians had such great love for them that they were determined to press their suit. (Cheers.) Objections had been made, but the Canadians had resolved upon removing all objections to the Union. (Cheers.)

At the Montreal entertainment, Mr. Lynch, of Nova Scotia, denied that the measure had been forced suddenly upon the Maritime Provinces, and said the project must take place sooner or later. Confederation was sure to take place, and like the car of Juggernaut, those who attempted to obstruct it would be crushed beneath its weight.—Mr. Tilley, of New Brunswick, attributed the hearty welcome he received, though holding no official position, to his having fallen whilst trying to bring about a union of the Maritime Provinces with Canada. He fully believed confederation would yet take place, and he was not in the least disheartened.—Hon. Mr. Whelan of Prince Edward Island, candidly confessed there was a very large number in the Maritime Provinces opposed to the scheme. Notwithstanding that, he believed it would yet be adopted. There was no middle position for the Maritime Provinces. It must be either confederation or annexation.—Hon Mr. McGee also asserted his firm conviction that British Americans must either surrender to the United States, or unite together for the common good.

The precise mode in which our Government propose to overcome all opposition is not yet known. It is, however, reported by Mr. Hathaway, a member of the Government of New Brunswick, who recently visited Canada, "that in less than a month's time New Brunswick will have a more favourable offer from Canada than any involved in the Quebec arrangement." The Halifax *Citizen*, however, intimates that Canada will only, in effect, say to the Lower Provinces, "If your opposition is to the details of the proposed scheme, and not to a union of any kind among the British American Provinces, propose to us some basis of union, and we will consider it." The Citizen also says that the feeling of hostility created by the arrogant manner in which the abettors of the Quebec scheme sought to carry it out, is stronger to day in Nova Scotia than it was a year ago.

The St. John (New Brunswick) Telegraph says it is now stated that there is a probability of Lieut.-Governor Gordon returning to New Brunswick a good Confederate, his interviews with the leading statesmen of England having satisfied him of the necessity for a Federal Union of these colonies. It will be remembered that Governor MacDonnell has already effected a change of base in Nova Scotia, and is desirous of remaining there to assist in promoting the policy of the Imperial Government. Perhaps Mr. Gordon may be influenced by the same motive in declining "promotion" of the Hong Kong description.

From Europe.

The steamship America, from Southampton on the 30th ult., arrived at New York on the 1st inst.

The cattle plague was increasing. The London cow-houses were decimated.

The Army and Navy Gazette says that Donald McKay, the celebrated ship-builder, of Boston, U.S., is in close communication with the Admiralty on the torpedo subject. The authorities intend laying torpedoes in the channels leading into the harbours.

The Liverpool Albion says that Mr. Benjamin, ex-Confederate Secretary of State, intends to join the English bar.

The Prussian government has issued a proclamation announcing the assumption by the King of Prussia of the title of Duke of Lauenberg, and the annexation of Lauenberg to Prussia. The King promises to carry on the government of the Duchies in conformity with existing laws.

Bismarck is created a Count.

A Brussels letter to agents abroad censures the German powers, and says force alone is the power which has been consulted and recognized. Violence and conquest are the only basis upon which Austria and Prussia had established the convention.

England deeply deplores the disregard manifested for public right and legitimate claim of the Duchies to be heard when the question affects their destiny.

Russia officially declares she will maintain a non-intervention policy in Schleswig-Holstein matters.

The Canadian steamship Belgian, from Liverpool on the 21st, via Londonderry on the 22nd ult., passed Father Point on the 2nd inst.

There were no new developments in the crusade against the Fenians. The examination of the prisoners stood fixed for the 23rd.

James Murphy, one of the men arrested at Dublin, who described himself as a citizen of Boston and protested against his arrest, had been set at liberty, after, says the Freeman, an interview between the American consul and the authorities. It is stated that Murphy is connected with the War department at Washington, but no explanation is given of his connection with the suppressed "Irish People."

As the 88th Regiment was on parade in Cork barracks, the Sergeant-Major was called into the guard-room, and shown a roll book of members' names taken from an arrested Fenian. The Sergt.-Major admitted that one of the signatures was his, and was at once taken into custody. A private belonging to the same regiment was also arrested. This caused great excitement in Cork, even leading, it is reported, to a run on a Cork banker.

A Fenian demonstration was rather expected at the Limerick races, and the military were held in readiness, but all passed off quietly.

James Stevens, for whom a reward of $1,000 is offered, was aide-de-camp to Smith O'Brien at Ballyngarry.

The American officer arrested at Queenstown on the arrival of the city of Limerick, turned out to be a Federal and not a Confederate captain, named McCafferty.

The arms of Brig.-Gen. Gleason, of the United States army, who was also a passenger on the City of Limerick, were taken from him.

Two Fenian arrests have occurred in Manchester, and one in Sheffield.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Additional intelligence from Ireland states that the Fenian excitement increases, and grave apprehensions are entertained. It is reported that men in the English army are boasting of their connexion with the Fenians, and the signs of disaffection in the army cause the English papers to demand the rigid enforcement of discipline. Fears are entertained that soldiers from the U. S. army will be landed on the coast of Ireland, and a report has gained credence that a body of disbanded United States soldiers had already landed near Galway. Nightly drillings were frequent over all parts of Ireland. The conspiracy was rapidly spreading, and finding friends and sympathisers wherever it went.

The Universal News, a London paper supported by Irish Roman Catholics, thus disposes, in indignant terms, of the prime movers in the Fenian folly: "We detest, and, what is more, despise the creatures who are talking of war with the gravity of philosophers and the impudence of prigs, whilst they know that war is impossible. Fancy Ireland in arms, and think of the short work that would be made of the rising! A thousand gibbets would have their thousand victims. And where, we beg to ask, should we look for the men who had incited and urged their countrymen into unprofitable bloodshed? Possibly, standing with a devil's leer on their faces, at the other side of the Atlantic. Let the 'row' come, and those sublime apostles of irrational resistance will make themselves as scarce as pears in January. We have had some experience of them, and know how nobly qualified they are to take the part of Bob Acres."

Pears have been so abundant in England, this year, that they have been sold at the rate of "4lb. for 2d." They have been cheaper than potatoes.

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.
A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information,
Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY *in advance.*

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

Six lines, first insertion	0 50
Each subsequent insertion	0 12½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0 70
Each subsequent insertion	0 16
Above ten lines (per line) first insertion	0 07
Each subsequent insertion, per line	0 02

All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed (post-paid) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc Post Office.

For sale at WILSON'S MEDICAL HALL, *Madoc, where Subscribers in and near the village may obtain their copies, and orders for the paper and advertisements will obligingly be received.*

☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE YEARLY OR QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

The Hon. James Morris, M. L. C. died at Brockville on Friday 29th ult., at the age of 67. Mr. Morris has held the offices of Postmaster General, and Speaker of the Legislative Council and was a life member of the latter hon. body. Mr. Morris was through life a consistent adherent of the reform party.

Colonel St. Leger Grenfell, sentenced as a rebel conspirator to imprisonment for life on the Dry Tortugas, has been sent to his destination. The unfortunate convict was formerly an officer in the British army, and is highly connected in England. He served with distinction in the Confederate army, and was known as one of the most dashing officers in the cavalry.

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7

THE PROMISED GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

In answer to numerous inquiries as to when Sir William Logan might be expected to make his appearance here to prosecute the survey of the mineral deposits of North Hastings, required by the Government before further steps will be taken in the matter of the grant of public land in aid of the Railway to Belleville, we publish the following:—

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 2nd Oct., 1865.

SIR,—The Provincial Secretary requests me to inform you that he has had a personal interview with Sir William Logan on the subject of your letter of the 26th ultimo, and that Sir William has promised to make every effort to send a competent person this fall to make the desired survey of the Rear Townships of Hastings.

I have the honour to be, Sir.
Your most obed't servant, E. A. MEREDITH,
Assistant Secretary.

The Hon. L. Wallbridge, Speaker Legislative Assembly, Belleville, U. C.

From the above it is clear that the Hon. L. Wallbridge is not, as has been alleged, responsible for whatever delay there may have been in the matter, but has taken energetic steps to expedite the survey; and the result is, that Mr. Mac Farlane, of the Geological Department, a gentleman who is reported to be thoroughly competent and in every way qualified for the duty, has been selected to perform it. He passed through the village on his way to Tudor yesterday, and will return to Madoc next week.

The ultimate construction of the Railway, we believe to be mainly dependent upon Mr. Mac Farlane's being able to make a favourable report of the extent and value of the mineral resources of this and the surrounding district; and we therefore earnestly call upon all who are in favour of the enterprise, and who have reason to suppose that they know of the existence of such deposits, to come forward at once, and point them out to Mr. Mac Farlane.

MADOC FAIR AND CATTLE SHOW.

The Fifth Annual Fair and Cattle Show of the Township of Madoc Branch Agricultural Society was held at the usual place in this village on Thursday, the 5th inst.

The Society is now in a comparatively flourishing condition—twenty additional members having joined it during the past year. An increasing interest in the annual exhibition appears to be manifested, for while there were only 28 competitors in 1864, the number of members who entered the lists for prizes this year was 43. The number of entries of articles in all classes was proportionately still greater, being 401, or almost exactly double that of last year. The entries were as follows:—Cattle, 41; horses, 39; sheep, 28; swine, 5; grain, 70; roots and field crops, 57; garden produce, 39; dairy produce, 35; domestic manufactures, 34; farming implements, 26; and fancy work, 24.

The large number of entries and the excellent quality of the grain was the most noticeable feature of the show; and the display of root crops fully sustained the reputation of this locality for that class of produce. We observed, however, with greater interest, the samples of apples exhibited, which went far to disprove a rather prevalent opinion that it is almost impossible to raise that delicious fruit in perfection in this township. We speak only of their appearance at the opening of the show; for at a later inspection, we discovered that the most temp ing had disappeared, excellent judges of the article having disposed of them in the most appropriate manner. We should be glad to see the Directors of the Society endeavouring to promote fruit-growing to a greater extent, by offering more and better prizes, even if it is done by cutting down or cutting off entirely, the premiums for articles which have only been purchased by the exhibitors. It should be the aim of these societies to introduce new classes of produce that would remunerate the farmer, quite as much as to bring together an assortment of articles they would be sure to obtain or raise, if no prizes were ever offered for them.

The President, JOHN TASSIE, Esq., announced the successful competitors as follows:—

GRADE CATTLE.—*Judges*, H Cook, John McCoy, Alex Nicholson.—Bull, 2 years, G McGaughey; H Robinson; W West. One year, John Bateman; P Vankleeck. Bull calf, S Bacon; W West; Thos Robinson. Milch Cow, A. Anstee; (2nd prize referred to decision of Directors for correction of error;) 3rd, Joe Bateman. Heifer, 2 years old, John Bateman; Joe Bateman; John Bateman. Heifer, 1 year N H Bristol; John Tassie; A Anstee. Oxen (working) yoke 5 years old and upwards, E Franklin, D Nicholson; W Blair. Yoke of Steers, 3 years old Thos Thompson.

HORSES.—*Judges*, Mark Runnings, W Blair, John Brown.—Stallion kept for Mares in Township, 1st and 2nd, Thos Hart. Draught Horses, span, Peter Vankleeck; G McGaughey; R P Young. Carriage Horses, span, W H Carpenter, S Barnum, Jas Blair. Stallion, 2 years old, 1st and 2nd, John Bateman. Colt, 3 years, J R Ketcheson, Joe Bateman. Colt, 2 years old, John Gordon, W Blair. Colt, 1 year old, Thos Conners, G W Rose.

SHEEP.—*Judges*, D Campbell, D Nicholson, John McCoy.—Best Ram, Leicester, H Robinson, A Anstee. Best Ram, common, C Kirk. Best 2 Ewes, Leicester, 1st and 2nd, C Kirk. Best 2 Ewes, common, C Kirk; W West. Best 2 Ewe Lambs, Leicester, C Kirk; A Anstee; H Robinson. Best 2 Ewe Lambs, W West. Best Ram Lamb, Leicester, A A Kirk. Best Ram Lamb, common, W West.

SWINE.—*Judges*, same as for Sheep.—B ing Sow, Joe Bateman; C Kirk. 2 Spring Bateman, John Brown.

GRAIN.—*Judges*, Alex McCallum, John C iel Ross.—2 bushels Fall Wheat, H Robins Tassie, D Campbell. Two bushels Spring Fife, S Bacon, John Brown, W Blair. Tw Barley, G W Rose, John Brown, D Campb bushels Rye, H Robinson. Two bushels Robinson, James Moore. Two bushels Fi small, S Bacon; Thos Blair. Half Bushe 1st, ——; 2nd, W Vankleeck. One bus othy Seed, Thomas Blair; D Nicholson. Corn in the ear, Yellow, James Moore, H R One bush Corn in the ear, White, John T Nicholson.

ROOTS AND FIELD CROPS.—*Judges*, Lyma William Irwin, A F Wood.—One bushel white, Henry Elliott, Thos Blair. One bush or Reds, T Blair, S Bacon. One bush Cali Merino, T. Blair, James Moore. One bushel Swedes, S Bacon, T Rogers. One dozen Ca Gordon, G D Rawe. Half dozen Beets, G ; D Rawe. One dozen Tomatoes, A B Ros Gaughey. Premium recommended on Squa oited by W Vankleeck and H Elliott.

GARDEN PRODUCE.—*Judges*, same as prece Two heads of Cabbage, W Vankleeck, L Moor peck Yellow or Red Onions, from seed, G I Thos Rogers. One peck Onions, from tops, S G W Rose. One peck Top Onions, G W Rose son. Twelve Table Apples, S Bacon, G McGa John Tassie. Premium recommended on Cel D Rawe, L Moor, A B Ross.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—*Judges*, J O'Hara, A Ans McKenzie, Thomas Hart.—Ten lbs Butter, in G McGaughey, N H Bristol, J Blair. Ten lbs ter, in print, J R Ketcheson; T Blair, E Fr Twenty lbs keg or jar Butter, G McGaughey, W Blair, S Bacon. Cheese, not less than 10 lbs, Hart. Maple Sugar, 10 lbs, W Blair, John Go

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.—*Judges*, Robert Sim G W Rose, Peter Vankleeck.—Lumber Wag Simmons, W. Caldwell. Democrat, N H Bri Blair, L Moon. Buggy, L Moon, W H Carp Best Sleigh, W Caldwell. Cutter, W Caldwel Gray. One set Double Harness, R P Young; Gaughey, G W Rose. One set Single Harness Gray, L Moon. One set Horse Shoes, 1st and W Caldwell.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.—*Judges*, E Moun H Brenkell, Dr. Elmer.—Ten yards Full Clot dressed, G W Rose. Ten yards Flannel, all T Blair, N H Bristol. Ten yards Flannel, warp, G McGaughey; (2nd prize referred for c ion.) Ten yards Flannel, striped or plaid, dr T Blair, G McGaughey. Do, undressed, N H B G McGaughey. Home-made Carpet, W Ro Blair. Kersey, 10 yards, H Robinson. Two Woollen Socks, W Blair, S Bacon. Two pairs M S Bacon, G McGaughey.

Prizes for Discretionary Articles will aw on the 14th inst.

The Show was generally considered best yet held.

Madoc Township Council.

TOWN-HALL, Monday, Oct. 2nd. 1865.

Present:—A. F. Wood, Reeve; W. Ward, D Reeve; S. Reed, W. Blair, and J. Tassie, Coun

The minutes of the last meeting were read a proved.

The Reeve called attention to the fact that of those who had purchased seed grain had not aware, till the notice was published, that it was paid for as soon as the 1st of October; and h gested that the time for payment to the tow treasurer should be extended for a fortnight.

A resolution to that effect was accordingly and carried.

Mr. D. Campbell stated that he had seen in the CURY that he was appointed collector of all not in by the first Monday in October, at 2½ per but that he declined to do it at that rate unle was allowed the commission on what was pa

whether collected by him or not, after that date, now that the time was extended.

The Council then adjourned for an hour. On re-assembling, some small accounts were ordered to be paid, and a resolution was passed directing the Collector to make a complete return of his Rolls for 1865, by the 14th of December; and that the taxpayers should be notified that all taxes must be paid within fourteen days after notification by the Collector.

The commission on the collection of over-due seed grain accounts was fixed at three per cent, with the understanding that Mr. Campbell could undertak the collection if he chose to accept that rate.

The Council then adjourned till the last Monday in December.

THE WEATHER.—With the commencement of the month of October a marked change has taken place in the temperature. The long-continued heated term has come to an end, and at sunrise on the morning of the 1st, the mercury in the thermometer stood exactly at freezing point. The next morning, at the same time, it was two degrees below, and ice formed on the edge of the shore of Hog Lake. The season continues remarkably dry, and the fall rains still holding off, the roads are—a most unusual thing at this time of the year—in as good a condition as in the height of summer.

CHARGE OF TRESPASS DISMISSED.—(Before A. F. Wood and W. Ward, Esqs.)—S muel Tabor was charged by Wm. MacBeath with committing a trespass on the 21st ult., by cutting timber for hoop poles. On examination, it appeared that there was a question of title involved as to the land on which the alleged trespass took place;—and the case was therefore dismissed, the complainant—(who had refused the offer of defendant, to settle for the poles)—having to pay costs, amounting to the sum of $6,05.

To the Editor of the Madoc Mercury.

THE EMPORIUM OF THE NORTH,
Madoc, 2nd Oct., 1865.

SIR,—We are sorry to find, in your last issue, that any editorial notice, allusive to our establishment should have invited invidious remark from the business men of this place.

We are unwilling to believe, however, that the voice of your informant, whoever he may be, conveys the sentiment of any considerable number of the merchants of Madoc. For we are convinced that their views of mankind, and business especially, are too enlarged to allow them to entertain feelings of indignation at the especial notice of a journalist regarding our business premises.

The intellect that could be disturbed by a matter of this kind is manifestly too weak for the association of this rough world.

It is just possible, that the success which has attended our business efforts is the *remote* cause of his displeasure and our recent enlargement of premises doubtless provokes him to give expression to an envious murmur. Be this as it may, we are confident that the individual *aggrieved* has in no-wise contributed to our business progression, and his *awakened wrath* will have little influence beyond the precincts of his own imagination.

Yours, most truly,
DEANS & GRAY.

☞ The twenty days' service at the military camp of instruction at Laprairie has expired, and the cadets will now return to their ordinary vocations.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The steamship Persia, with European news to September 24th, arrived at New York on the 3rd inst.—All quiet throughout Ireland at latest dates. A gunboat continued to cruise off Cork, looking out for a vessel reported to have cleared from America with arms.—The Times editorially holds up the Fenian movement to contempt as ridiculously absurd and utterly insignificant in proportion; but says it is something to have it clearly shown that the American government rejects all that participation which Irishmen fondly expected.—The *Army and Navy Gazette* does not believe in the troops being connected with Fenianism, and says they are stationed on sound military principles in the event of a rising, and number 26,000 men, besides 1,000 armed police — The Liverpool *Telegraph* publishes a report that the American bark Hannah arrived here from Cardenas was overhauled at sea by an armed screw steamer carrying the Fenian flag. The captain of the ship pronounces the story a hoax.—*Latest*, Liverpool, Sep. 24—The Fenian prisoners were all remanded yesterday at Dublin for a week. They will be tried together. Arrests continue. Among the latest are a merchant tailor in Dublin, named Draife, and a stationer in Liverpool, named Archdeacon. Treasonable documents and arms were found in both cases.

The Emperor of Austria has issued an important manifesto to his people, solemnly guaranteeing them them the right to participate, through their representatives, in legislation and the conduct of finances.

THE FENIAN REPUBLIC.—The New York Times of Monday says—"The steamers City of Boston and Erin, which sailed from this port on Saturday, are said to have taken out $1,000,000 in bonds for the use of the embryotic Irish Republic. It is currently reported that as soon as these bonds reach Ireland matters will assume a more definite form, and a proclamation also printed here will be spread broadcast throughout the land, and so well guarded is every avenue that there is no possibility of the British government obtaining the documents, or of interfering with the plan of distribution. It is claimed that the bonds have nearly all been subscribed for, and many of them by people whom the government least suspect. On the other hand, the British government claim to have knowledge of the shipment of the bonds, and have an agent on board the steamers in question, who will at the proper time seize them and turn them over to the home government. In all probability both these steamers will be thoroughly searched before going into Queenstown, or at least before any passengers or freight are allowed to land. War vessels are by this time stationed at Queenstown for this express purpose. The weather horizon begins to look dirty, and the British government are preparing to meet the storm which has bee gathering for the last nine years. The issuing of these bonds and their shipment is a fact well authenticated, and is one of the straws which show the direction of the wind."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TAXES! TAXES! TAXES!

THE COUNCIL of this Municipality have directed the COLLECTOR to make a complete Return of his Rolls for 1865 by the 14th of DECEMBER next, and TAXPAYERS are hereby notified that ALL Taxes MUST be Paid to the Collector at or before the end of the FOURTEEN DAYS' notification.

By Order of Council.

J. R. KETCHESON, T.-CLERK.

Office, Town-Hall, Madoc, Oct. 2nd, 1865.

Belleville and Marmora Railroad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that APPLICATION will be made at the next Sitting of the Provincial Parliament, for an ACT to Incorporate a Company to BUILD A RAILWAY from BELLEVILLE to MARMORA by way of the Villages of Sweet Bridgewater, and Madoc, or otherwise, and for a GRANT of Public Lands, to aid in the construction thereof.

BILLA FLINT.

Belleville, 18th September, 1865.

I further give notice that I shall be careful and place said Act, when passed the Upper House, in the hands of some Member of the Legislative Assembly, who will not deceive me and burke the Bill.

BILLA FLINT.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO ME are hereby notified to Call and Settle up before the 28th NOVEMBER next.

And All Persons having any Claims against me are requested to Present them forthwith for settlement, as I am about to leave the neighbourhood.

ROBERT ALOAN.

Lot No. 13, 1st Concession of Elzevir.

DR. NICHOL,

AN EXPERIENCED HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, and ACCOUCHEUR, may be consulted at his residence on Pinnacle Street, opposite the old Wesleyan Church, Belleville, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. each day

During the past eleven years, Dr. Nichol has paid particular attention to Chronic Diseases, and he has made a special study of Diseases of Children.

Patients suffering from either Acute or Chronic Diseases, seen at their own homes, if required.

Belleville, June 28th, 1865.

North American Hotel, Madoc.

W. HUDGINS

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that his new Hotel, erected on the site of the old stand, is now finished and completely furnished and ready for the reception of guests.

THE NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL is quite equal in all its arrangements to any first class hotel in any village in Canada

A Good Yard and Stables attached to the premises.

All the Liquors are of the very best quality and brands.

☞ Fine Ale and Porter always on draught.

NORTH HASTINGS.

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Executed at the

"MERCURY"

OFFICE, MADOC,

(The Only Printing Establishment in the North Riding,)

With Neatness and Dispatch.

SUPPORT THE LOCAL INSTITUTIONS!!

DR. J. S. LOOMIS,

Of McGill College,

HAS OPENED AN OFFICE in the Village of MADOC, in Mr. WEISS'S New Building, opposite WILSON'S Medical Hall.

All Calls will be promptly attended to.

MEDICAL HALL.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

C. G. WILSON,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,

AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

At Publishers' Prices, Call At

WILSON'S DRUG STORE,

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

A. F. WOOD,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,

MADOC.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

MR. GREAM,

Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England,

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

JAMES FITZGERALD,

ATTORNEY AND CONVEYANCER

MADOC.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

THE HOUSE on the North side of KELLAR'S BRIDGE. It is well adapted and situated for a

GENERAL STORE,

Being eight miles distant from the Village of Hastings, on the new Gravel Road to Madoc. Six Acres of Land attached.

For TERMS, inquire at the MERCURY Office.

C. E. RANKIN,

Provincial Land Surveyor,

Civil Engineer, &c.

OFFICE, Hudgins' Hotel, Madoc.

MADOC MARKET PRICES.

SATURDAY, October 7, 1865.

ASHES	$5 cwt.
BARLEY	60 cents.
OATS	30 cents.
WHEAT, white	$1,25.
Do., mixed	$1.
RYE	42 cents.
PEAS	55 cents.
HIDES	[illegible]
PORK	$ ℔ bbl.
BUTTER	1s ℔ lb.
EGGS	5d.
HAY	$7 per ton.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

Fall Wheat, white, 6s 6d [illegible]	Spring Wheat, 5s 0d@5s 6d	
Rye, 2s 3@2s 6d.	Barley, 3s@3s 7d	Oats, 1s 6d@1s 9d
Peas, 0s 0d@3s 0d	Butter, 11d@1s.	Hides, $4@$4½
Hay, $0@$8 ℔ ton.	Potash, 25s 0d.	

THE HOUR FOR ME.

FROM "GOOD WORDS."

I'll sail upon the mighty main—but this is not the hour—
There's not enough of wind to move the bloom in lady's bower:
Oh! this is ne'er the time for me: our pretty bark would take
Her place upon the ocean like a rose-leaf on a lake.
There's not a murmur on the ear, no shade to meet the eye;
The ripple sleeps; the sun is up, all cloudless in the sky.
I do not like the gentle calm of such a torpid sea;
I will not greet the glassy sheet—'tis not the hour for me.

But now the night breeze freshens fast, the green waves gather strength;
The heavy mainsail firmly swells, the pennon shows its length;
Our boat is jumping in the tide—quick, let her hawser slip;
Though but a tiny thing, she'll live beside a giant ship.
Away, away! what nectar spray she flings about her bow!
What diamonds flash in every splash that drips upon my brow:
She knows she bears a soul that dares, and loves the dark rough sea;
More sail! I cry, let, let her fly! this is the hour for me.

RAFFAELLE SMITH'S ADVENTURE.

(Concluded.)

To recover himself cost the young artist the greatest effort he had ever made in his life. The major conducted him towards the lady whom he had already seen, and who was introduced to him as the mother of Emily. In a very short time Raffaelle found himself surrounded by the relatives and friends of the young lady, whom he had no more idea of marrying than of allying himself, matrimonially, with a squaw of the Choctaw Indians. Raffaelle felt himself somewhat of a culprit, as he stood there receiving congratulations and loaded with marks of respect and friendship from the well-bred people congregated in a house wherein he had no better claim to be present than a burglar. In an excess of embarrassment Raffaelle turned in search of his military guide. He was resolved to put an end to an affair which was rapidly becoming too serious and too alarming for any man of delicacy to prolong by his silence. The major, taking him aside into a recess of one of the spacious windows, cut short the first efforts of the artist to carry out his honourable intention.

'Tut, tut,' said he, with true military promptitude; 'not a word, my dear Smith. I repeat, your arrival makes me the happiest man alive!'

'But, my dear—your niece—'

'My niece thinks as I do, sir, and as her mother thinks. Mr. Smith, just imagine what we felt when we heard that a train had been run into only a few miles from Cokehampton—several carriages smashed, sir—and, had you been in that train, my niece would have lost a fortune of fifty thousand pounds."

The perplexed Raffaelle could only repeat the numerals in reply.

'Yes, Mr. Smith,' continued the major, 'fifty thousand pounds, sir. For to-morrow the date given in my old Cousin Lucy's will expires.'

'To-morrow the date given in your old cousin Lucy's will expires!' was all that Raffaelle could repeat.

'To-morrow at twelve, sir! But that stupid dog, Charles, should have told you all this. But perhaps he has only very imperfectly explained to you my cousin's extraordinary will.'

'Very imperfectly,' replied Raffaelle.

'Well, I will furnish you with all the details. You must know that my cousin died a year since, leaving a sum of money amounting to fifty thousand pounds. Now that sum was left to my niece, Emily, on the express condition that she should be a married woman a year and a day after the date of the testator's death,—failing in which, all the property goes to charities. We loved Emily too much to force her into a hasty and distasteful union. Emily has not reached her twenty-first year; and she has never yet met one on whom she could bestow her loving heart. Time went on, and we were on the point of resigning the brilliant fortune which had been left to her on such extraordinary conditions, when, a few days since her brother Charles suddenly wrote to us, "Emily shall be married before the appointed time!" We at first received this intelligence as idle pleasantry; but Charles spoke of you with so much admiration—he drew such a favourable picture of your disposition—he spoke in such a touching manner of the brotherly love which had united you and him since your school days, that my sister and myself consented to render Emily rich and happy. You know the rest, my dear Mr. Smith. Charles sought you—he offered you the hand and heart of his sister, which you accepted—and in a few hours you come here to be my dear nephew and the husband of our dear Emily. Yourself, Emily, her mother, Charles and myself, are all to whom the secret of this impromptu marriage is yet known. In order to keep up appearances, we have told every one that you and Emily have known each other since the time of her spending some months in London, a year since; and that for a length of time you have been soliciting her hand. Hence you see why sister and myself pretend to hail you as an old acquaintance from the first moment of your entering the house. That is the story, my dear nephew.'

At the instant when the major had concluded his speech, and when the artist was about to avow, with exemplary frankness and honesty, that he was not the real and expected Smith, there arose a great commotion in the drawing-room.

'Hasten, my dear friend,' cried the major, 'hasten to give your hand to your future wife at the altar. The carriages are at the door!'

Raffaelle reflected a moment. 'If I speak out now,' he said to himself, 'I bring trouble, scandal and despair upon this excellent family. I must tell the truth to the major when we enter the carriage—feign illness—anything to save my honour.'

The major, little suspecting what was passing thro' the mind of the young man, whose arm was in his own, conducted him to a seat in an elegant brougham, which was drawn up, with several other vehicles, before the door of the villa. Raffaelle Smith was an honest man, and his conscience revolted at the act he was about to perform. He leaned forward and clutched the hand of the major, who sat opposite him, with a cold and convulsive grasp. He could scarcely stammer out, in a low voice,

'I must speak out before we proceed a step further!'

The pallid features and trembling voice of the young artist alarmed the old man.

'What is the matter?' he cried, 'what can you have to say at such a moment as this?'

'Sir,' said the artist, 'I am not the man whom you expected.'

The major fell back on his seat as if struck by a cannon shot.

'You are not Mr. Smith?' he cried in a choking voice.

Hereupon the painter related, with loyal frankness, the incidents which had conducted him to the home of Emily's mother; the error which had kept him there to the moment of his introduction to the guests in the drawing-room, and the real, though apparently trivial, motives which had prevented him from proclaiming the truth.

'Ah! sir,' cried the major, in despair, 'what shall we do now? What step can we take? My niece is ruined! And that is not the worst, her reputation is compromised—lost!—as well as her mother's and my own! Before more than twenty persons we have all three declared that we knew you some time. How can we retract those words without drawing upon ourselves the most terrible ridicule and scandal? This will kill my niece, sir?'

'I am ready to do anything,' said Raffaelle.' How can I repair the misfortune of this fatal mistake?'

'It is too late!' cried the major. 'There is no way of saving ourselves!'

At this moment the coach pulled up at the church door.

'What is to be done?' inquired the artist, as he alighted at the door of the sacred edifice.

'My dear sir,' answered the major, whose military decision seemed to be restored, 'this is to be done: you must marry my niece. It is true you are a stranger to me; but so is my nephew's friend. The manner in which you have just spoken to me, tells me that you are a man of honour. Hasten, sir!—take Emily's hand!—but, remember, not a word of this to any one; it is a secret between us both.'

And with these words the major hastily pushed Raffaelle into the church. In a few moments the artist stood before the altar, beside a young and beautiful girl of twenty, whose face wore an expression as tender and pure as that of a Madonna painted by one of the old masters of Italy. She was, indeed, exquisitely beautiful. She cast up her eyes at the approach of the young artist; her glance, at first timid, became in an instant more re-assured as she saw what a handsome, and more than all what an open, honest face looked upon her own. As the major afterwards declared, it might have been seen by any one that the emotions and blushes of both Raffaelle and Emily clearly betokened an affair of love at first sight.

The marriage was celebrated, and the ceremony was followed, to the great joy of the bridegroom, by a splendid repast. The major took advantage at a favourable moment to slip out, so as to intercept his nephew Charles, with his friend, the other and original Mr. Smith. He met them in a hotel in the neighbouring town of Cokehampton. He learnt that both had been passengers in the train which had been run into. Charles had escaped unhurt, but his friend had received a severe injury.

The major told all to his nephew. Poor Smith No. 1, after lying for some time in a da... dition, at length recovered, and was i... back to London, without making any pr... the marriage, to which a common form... and the accidents of steam had given ri... at first wanted to lodge the contents of a... led Colt's revolver in the breast of his... brother-in-law; but after a few month... hands warmly with the man whom he f... dearly loved by his sister, and soon be... votedly attached to him as he was to the S... school days.

Raffaelle is an excellent husband. ... made this pair more happy than thousand... spent time and thought in choosing. ... her husband. Raffaelle Smith adores h... he is very careful never to tell her he wa... for a dinner."

VARIETIES.

The bill-sticker's motto—Application.

Ice that does'nt cool you—not much!—...mer solst-ice.

A crusty old bachelor says women shoul... whim-en.

Jones wants to know whether the liber... press is proved by having your pocket pi... crowd.

An advertisement lately appeared, head... bedsteads and bedding." We suppose the li... be sheet iron.

"Did you ever shave a monkey?" inquir... comb of a barber's boy. "No, sir," replied... "but if you'll be pleased to sit down, I'll tr...

Brown's experience of mankind inclines hi... lieve that the path of rectitude had been tra... little of late years that it had completely run...

Church, the artist, is said to be engaged ... a "waterfall" which recently attracted his ... in Broadway.

A western exchange says "A young lady ... city, a short time ago, in a fit of desperatio... herself to a limb—of the law."

At an examination, at a seminary for young... one of the pupils was asked as follows: "M... Martin Luther die a natural death?"—"No," ... plied—"He was excommunicated by a bull."

The British Cabinet must possess a mysteri... far-reaching power, if we may credit the fo... statement, put forth by the London correspon... an American paper: "The Prince and Pri... Wales, and I presume their two children—bot... thanks to Lord Palmerston and a ...beral Ca... have followed the Queen to the Cont...

An amusing incident occurred at the Va... Theatre, Paris, during the represe...on o... Girardin's new piece "Les Deux S..." T... tols, which should be discharged in th... course... piece, simultaneously missed fire. N...withst... this mishap, the combatants by wh... the w... were used fell in the orthodox ma... as ... mortally wounded. The effect is said t... ha... intensely ludicrous.

NATIONAL WIT.—Italian wit is hi... dr... spontaneous, genial. Among its proverbs are... dog earns its living by wagging its tail." ... yourselves all honey, and the flies will dev... "The smiles of a pretty woman are the tears... purse. "He who takes an eel by the tail, o... man by the tongue, is sure to come off ... handed."—The characteristic of Spanish wit... cessive stateliness. Of their proverbs, "He w... nothing to do, let him buy a ship or marry ... "From many children and little bread, goo... deliver us." "A fool is never a fool unless he... Latin."—French wit is characterized by *finess...* liancy, dexterity, point, brevity. In repart... French are unrivalled. Their conversation ... only an art, but a fine art. In punning, they ... equalled. In no literature are there so man... verbs which speak disparagingly of the fa... "Man is fire, woman is tow—the devil com... blows." "A woman conceals only what she ... know." "To get chickens one must coax the ...

AN OLD FOLLOWER OF JOHN WESLEY.—The... ton Chronicle announces the death of Mrs. C... sister of the Misses Walmsley, of Ribbles-dale... in the 90th year of her age. Her parents were ... the first to embrace the doctrines of John W... who, on his visits to Preston, preached in their ... her father was the first class-leader in the We... connection in Preston, and she herself was chri... by John Wesley, on the occasion of his secon... to Preston.

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

No. 147. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.) SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1865. PRICE TWO CENTS.

From Europe.

The Canadian steamship North American, from Liverpool on the 28th, via Londonderry on the 29th of September, arrived off Father Point on the 9th inst. with 21 cabin and 347 steerage passengers.

Arrests of Fenians continue, and important documentary evidence is accumulating against them. Among the papers discovered is one giving the particulars of expected arrivals at Bantry Bay of vessels bringing arms from America.

The Cork Examiner gives a report that a special commission will shortly be convened for that city to try the Fenian prisoners, on the charge of high treason.

Fenianism is said to have been discovered among the Irish residents of London, and the police were keeping a strict surveillance over them.

The appearance of Asiatic cholera at Southampton is disputed, but it was asserted that yellow fever had appeared at Swansea. The government has sent a commission there to inquire into the matter.

FRANCE.—The Moniteur, alluding to the reported speedy evacuation of Rome, says that no doubt should exist relative to the intentions of the French government. So soon as France shall consider the proper moment to have arrived, she will, in concert with the Pontifical government, adopt necessary measures for the commencement of the evacuation, in order that the withdrawal of the French troops may be completed within an appointed period.

AUSTRIA.—It is stated that the Austrian ministry has addressed a despatch to most of the European governments, in which it is declared, in emphatic language that the late Imperial manifesto or rescript cannot be taken to imply that the Austrian government is sincerely bent on governing with constitutional and representative forms.

The steamship China, which left Liverpool on the 30th ult., and Queenstown on the 1st inst., arrived at Halifax on the 9th.

Fenian arrests continue of daily occurrence, particularly in the Irish provinces.

A passenger by the City of Manchester, from New York, named O'Rordan, who asserts that he is a U.S. captain, was arrested at Queenstown on landing from the steamer.

Three additional arrests were reported among the troops in the garrison at Cork.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 1.—The Fenian prisoners were brought before the Police Magistrates at Dublin yesterday, including the editor and proprietor of the Irish People newspaper. Mr. Barry, Queen's Counsel, appeared for the Crown and made a long speech. He said that within the last fortnight three thousand five hundred pounds had arrived from America to be expended in revolutionizing Ireland, and by that day's mail the government had intercepted a letter for one of the prisoners named Lapper containing a draft for four hundred and fifteen pounds on the house of Rothschilds, and several other letters containing bills of exchange. The making pikes had also been extensively carried on. One of the prisoners had made 3000 of these murderous weapons. Numerous revolvers and breastplates had also been found in possession of the prisoners, connected with the *Irish People* newspaper. He quoted an incendiary paragraph, urging the employment of force, from a number of that paper, which was about to be issued, when seized. Mr. Barry concluded his speech by asserting that the Fenians were powerful both in Ireland and America. He trusted that this affair would end forever such hopeless conspiracies. Evidence was then given against the prisoners, and some of them were identified as connected with the suppressed Fenian organ. The investigation is still pending and will probably last for several days. At a private examination of some of the Fenians at Dublin Castle yesterday, evidence was put in, showing that the plot of the Fenians was of the most sanguinary character. It was to hunt down the nobility, the aristocracy and the land owners, and assassinate them all on the breaking out of the rebellion. The Duke of Leinster and others were specially named for assassination. The manufactures and others were to be called on to give material support to the Fenian cause under threats of extermination and confiscation of their property if they refused to do so. The evidence of treason against the prisoners is said to be most complete.

ITALY.—At a secret consistory the Pope, in his allocution, is reported to have spoken against sects in general and freemasonary in particular, and to have censured the sovereigns who protected them. In connection with this subject he adverted to the obsequies of Marshal Magnan at Paris.

TURKEY.—The Pall-Mall *Gazette* says it is generally believed at Constantinople that a political catastrophe is impending in the Danubian principalities, and Turkey is preparing to be first in the field in case of intervention. Muchi Abner Pasha, who commands the first corps d'armee at Schumla, has been ordered to be ready to march 15,000 men across the Danube at 24 hours' notice.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA.—The Brazilian mails had arrived at Lisbon, from whence the following is telegraphed :—"RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 8—A battle had taken place at Tantany, on the Uruguay river, in which the allies have been victorious. The enemy lost 1,700 prisoners and their cannon and flags. The defeat is considered to have struck a decisive blow at the Paraguayan invaders."

British American Free Trade.

From the N. Y. Albion.

Never before perhaps in the history of the world have such opportunities for national existence and rapid internal development been offered a dependency, as are now at the disposal of the British American Provinces. We have been quick to see and ready to admit that, situated as these Provinces are, they have however become a source of weakness, rather than of strength to the mother country—nay, we may almost add, the mother country to them: and when we have warmly advocated their consolidation, untrammelled intercourse, and internal improvement, it has been, we must candidly admit with a view to their early independence, and the adoption of a policy suited to themselves collectively and apart, rather than in conjunction with the parent State.

From the success of the policy advocated by that able and sagacious commercial statesman, Sir Robert Peel—in the repeal of the corn laws—dated a grand change in the British line of conduct toward her Colonial children. This step was but the harbinger of those liberal commercial ideas, which found in the late Richard Cobden their ablest, most practical, and most successful exponent. To him, it is well known, Great Britain is chiefly indebted for her recent commercial treaties, and also for that rapid increase in European trade which has proved so serviceable to her merchants during the late war in America. The principle of free trade with the world is no doubt rapidly taking possession of the British mind; and no nation is better prepared for the event. Undoubtedly, so far as the products of the earth and ocean are concerned, the principle should universally rule, inasmuch as impediments to free exchange, in the natural growth of various climes, would seem to be at variance with the designs of Providence, and we hope the day is not far distant when this broad doctrine will be cheerfully accepted by all peoples. Our object in alluding to this point is to introduce the remark that, in manufactures, the same reasoning does not apply. If an individual ought to be protected in the possession of his own thoughts, skill, and labour, it is difficult to see why a nation should not be equally secure in the profit of its own special manufacturing enterprises, inasmuch as such pursuits ought to be based on superior natural advantages. But this matter must be entirely governed by policy and interest. For instance, the U. S., while free from debt, and blessed with the abundant harvests of a virgin soil and the spontaneous growth of the forest and the mine, would have hesitated long before adopting their present high tariffs and commercial exclusiveness. Undoubtedly they would have long continued to exchange their natural products for those of the factories of other countries, where excessive population makes labour necessarily cheap. The advocates of their now accepted course have been greatly aided by the sudden and actual necessities of the country, owing to their late troubles and consequent enormous debt, and have accordingly succeeded in shaping the national procedure.

But with the British Provinces, it is now quite a different affair. Their position has been materially changed by the wants of their nearest neighbours, and the narrow mindedness of those neighbours lately manifested in their disposition to abrogate the existing Treaty. If the United States choose to be "penny wise and pound foolish" in their action, it is no reason why the Provinces should follow them. Let these boldly set the example on this continent—which will eventually be followed by all. Let them, that is, do away in the first place with Custom Houses and all their attendant annoyances and expenses as between themselves, secondly as between themselves collectively and the mother country, then on fair and equitable terms with their American cousins and finally with the world at large. Meantime they should turn their attention to the opening up and cultivating their own wide spread and teeming fields, forests, and mines, cheerfully submitting to the lighter direct tax necessary to the diminished expenses of their government. They would soon find manufacturing enterprises spring up, in articles of their own peculiarly cheap raw production, such as leather, lumber, heavy metals, &c., which would much more than compensate for the comparatively small loss sustained in other forced manufacturing interests. Such should be their course of action; and, that action taken without delay, the time is not far distant when men now living would read of ships, laden with merchandize at Liverpool and London, entering at the mouth of the St. Lawrence and emerging with other cargoes from the mouth of the Mississippi, and of others, laden for India, unloading at the wharves of Upper Lake Superior into cars destined to cross to the Pacific.

These views to some may now seem visionary, but when able and practical engineers have shown that a ship canal connecting the waters of the St. Lawrence River with those of Lake Huron, and Lake Michigan with the Mississippi, can be constructed at a cost less than one month's expenditure in the war just closed, is it too much to expect that this progressive age will realize the fact? We think not. And, if we can see a little more self-reliance North of us, and acts in place of words, we will undertake to find the willing capital for the enterprise either in London or New York.

Lord Brougham has just entered his eighty-eighth year, and is in excellent health.

The senior wrangler (1864) of Cambridge, England, was recently drowned while bathing.

Prussia has paid about $30 a head for the Lauenbergers.

The Barrie Examiner thinks the Dunkin Temperance bill has been carried in the county of Simcoe by a very considerable majority.

In the Sanders kidnapping case, before Judge Mondelet, at Montreal, the jury could not agree, and were discharged.

The Prussian count who killed Prince Alfred's cook has been acquitted in Bonn.

A medical student at Salisbury, England, killed a beautiful and accomplished girl, a heiress, because she would not marry him.

Three murders were committed in Philadelphia between ten o'clock on the night of the 6th inst., and six o'clock the next morning.

Le Journal de Quebec says that the raspberry plants in that neighbourhood have bloomed again, thus preparing another crop of raspberries not at all likely to ripen before the frost sets in.

The camp at Laprairie has broken up. The first battalion, formed of Toronto and Hamilton cadets, and numbering 400 men, have not a single mark against them for deficiency or fault during the twenty days in camp.

From Greece there is announced the death, in the island of Ægina, of a national celebrity. Alexander Mavrocordato, one of the few surviving actors in the war of independence, died on the 18th August.

The mouth of the Tiber, it is said, has been surveyed, and the work of restoring the harbor is to be undertaken. Who can tell? Might not Rome become again the capital of the Old World?

The fine herd of Ayrshire cows at Hollylodge, Highgate, the property of Miss Burdett Coutts, has been literally swept away by the disease which is now prevalent among cattle. This herd numbered twenty cows of the purest Ayrshire breed, and an Alderney bull.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE IN PERTH.—The Mitchell *Advocate* says :—"This neighbourhood has been thrown into a state of excitement owing to a report that a cattle plague, similar to that raging in Europe, has broken out in the township of Goderich. A Mr. Wm. Alexander, of the 7th concession, lost five of his best cows on Tuesday night of last week. When milked the previous evening they were to all appearance, in perfect health. The bodies were opened to see if the animals had been poisoned, but nothing to cause death was found in the stomachs. A close inspection discovered each animal marked on the chest under the skin, with a black mark, which is supposed by some to be the cause of their death."

A correspondent of the New York Tribune writes from Montgomery the story of a gentleman who was pardoned recently at a cost of sixty thousand dollars. This is only an illustration of the corrupt practices now prevailing in Washington in reference to President Johnson's sacred prerogative.

Dr. Fulford, Lord Bishop of Montreal and metropolitan of Canada, preached the opening sermon at the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, at its triennial session in Philadelphia.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information,

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY IN *advance.*

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

Six lines, first insertion	0 50
Each subsequent insertion	0 12½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0 70
Each subsequent insertion	0 16
Above ten lines (per line) first insertion	0 07
Each subsequent insertion, per line	0 .2

All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed (post-paid) to A. SMALLFIELD, M.. ..adoc Post Office.

For sale at WILSON'S MEDICAL HA.. ..A, *Madoc, where Subscribers in and near the vil..age may obtain their copies, and orders for the pa..per and advertisements will obligingly be received.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE YEARLY OR QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

GENERAL LEE'S INSTALLATION.—On Monday, last week, Gen Lee was installed President of the Washington College, at Lexington, Virginia. The proceedings were strictly modest and unpretending—General Lee having absolutely overruled a proposition for an imposing public display with music, military and girls bearing chaplets of flowers. The ceremony took place in a recitation room, at which only the college officials and a few town officers and visitors were present. There was no political allusion whatever, and no speech making. The ceremonies were opened by prayer, in which a divine invocation for the President of the United States was a noticeable feature.

Alexander H Stephens, ex-Confederate Vice-President and some of the other prominent rebels, having applied for pardon, have been conditionally released from custody by order of President Johnson, and allowed to return to their respective States.

THE MÄDOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

The Reeve has issued a Proclamation, in which he very properly calls upon the people of this Township and Village, duly to observe the 18th inst., which has been appointed by the Govrenor-General as a Day of Thanksgiving for the abundant Harvest. In addition to keeping Wednesday next as a holiday, we venture to suggest that the occasion would be a very appropriate one for making thank-offerings, in the shape of donations for the relief of those who are in need of assistance in the Township. Fortunately the number is not large, but it should be remembered that even in the most prosperous times there are some who are suffering from either illness or accident, and who are unable to help themselves; and applications on behalf of such are frequently made to the Reeve, in his official capacity: and we have no doubt that he would cheerfully undertake to see that any contributions handed in to him for the purpose should be properly distributed.

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Mr. MacFarlane has been actively engaged during this week in exploring the Township, and visiting the various points to which his attention has been directed, with a view to obtaining material for the official report required by the Government, before deciding upon the application for a grant of public land in aid of a railway to North Hastings.

On Monday, the well-known magnetic iron ore bed belonging to Mr. U. Seymour was inspected; Tuesday was devoted to a visit to the Eastern part of the Townshi.., in the direction of Elzevir; Wedne.. ..p, to the Western side, as far as Pow.. ..y, to the West... ..Mills; and Thursday, to an explorati.. ..the Township on the North. On Friday .. the vicinity of the village was examined.

The result .. of the survey, so far, we are glad to lea.. ..rn, is generally of an encouraging nature, .. some additional discoveries of magnetic .. ore, of great importance, having been made; but with respect to the specular ore, while that first discovered, on Mr. Kain's lot, is pronounced of pretty fair extent,—other deposits, on examination, have not proved so great and valuable as their owners in good faith believed them to be, when pointing them out; the ore being merely scattered over the surface, and not being found in beds.

In Tudor, several lodes of lead are of sufficient importance to indicate the probability of their turning out good mines.

The Railway Question.

Mr. T. C. Wallbridge has published in the *Chronicle* an account of what transpired in Quebec, during the late session, relative to the Railway enterprise. Occupying nearly three columns of our contemporary, it is too lengthy for us to give entire. We therefore omit facts with which our readers are already acquainted, and give merely the material part of his reasons for not supporting Mr. Flint's bill. He says:—

"I will begin by stating that in the year 1858 a bill was passed by the Legislature authorising the construction of a Railway to Marmora, &c. This bill gave the Company to be formed under its provisions an existence of seven years; that bill expired. The reason why work was not commenced under that bill every person acquainted with the affairs of this County knows to be, that the Company had no means wherewith to build the road. We then, once had a bill, if that be all that is necessary for the construction of the road, and did nothing under it. It is evident, therefore that any bill without the means, *i. e. money or money's worth*, could not enable us to build a road to Marmora or to any other place.—That is the present position of our Railway question."

"The bill of 1858 expired, as I before stated, for lack of means where-with to build the road or even to commence it. My object was and is to remedy that defect in our new bill.

"How then are we to get the means? This is the great question. There are three ways which present themselves to my mind. The first—and a very common one it is for such enterprises—is to tax the Municipalities.—This, I need not say, I am totally opposed to. The second is by the formation of a company possessing a monopoly of the iron; and the third is, by aid of Government through a grant of land. The latter is the one I have adopted, and intend to advocate. I know the Government will not give us money or guarantee our bonds. They have had sad experience in this system with the Port Hope, Brockville, Prescott, and Cobourg Roads. The only course then which appeared to me feasible was to ask for a grant of a portion of the public domain, and if we can get that, then we are in a position to offer that as a security to capitalists, and ask stock to be taken based both on the value of the real estate and the road itself. This will build our road without taxing the people."

* * * * * *

"I must here say that those who talk so loudly now, on the corners of the streets, have taken up ground far in advance of what the actual state of things will warrant. (This should be noted by those who take an interest in our enterprise.) For this reason—the Government have not yet *agreed* even to give us the land,—and suppose they do give it, as I believe they intend to do, we have yet to find means to raise money upon the land. Money cannot be raised for that purpose in this country, and if it be done, we must look to England for it.

"Shortly after going to Quebec to attend the late session of Parliament, Mr. Lewis Wallbridge, Mr. Flint, and Mr. Read called upon Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Burstall, who are understood to be part owners or agents for the Marmora Iron Company, to secure, if possible, their co-operation in getting aid from the Government to build the road. Instead of giving their co-operation, their offer was to sell the Iron Works to the Railway Company for £60,000, half cash and half stock in the railway; and a conversation then took place as to the probability of *inducing the County to take stock* in the Railway, which proposition would have involved our Municipalities in debt. Who wants this? These gentlemen did not call upon Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Burstall for the purpose of buying the Marmora Iron Works, at least Mr. Wallbridge did not do so, knowing that the Marmora Company by no means possessed a monopoly of the iron deposits of North Hastings; and so that meeting dropped to the ground without result."

* * * * * *

"To those who are not familiar with the manner of making such a grant of land as the petitioners asked for, I may state that the grant is made in the Act of Parliament or Bill, in one or more of its clauses. An instance will be found in the year 1857, when the Government granted land to the St. Maurice Railway, on page 586, where any of the Magistrates of the County, who have the Statutes of that year, may read it. On the way from this meeting, Mr. Wallbridge stated to Mr. Flint that he (Mr. F.) ought not to go on with his Bill, as no good could come from it,—the Government not being disposed to grant the land until after the survey. On this point I may state in contradiction of the infamous charge that I burked his Bill, that on the 2nd of September last I wrote to Mr. Flint as follows:—'I notified you (Mr. Flint,) on 31st ultimo that I should not proceed with your Bill, and asked you to get some other person to move it, as I should after that date oppose its passage. It is now before committee, and cannot be reported before Tuesday or Wednesday next, and if it had been reported on the very day it came down from your house, (which of course it could not) and had been subjected to amendments in the Lower House, it could not have passed this Session."

"Mr. Flint's Bill was never reported from the standing orders committee, because he neither went himself nor got any other person to attend to it for him, which he should have done had he been desirous of going on with his Bill after receiving my letter. This fact, in all his noise about the burking of his Bill, he has failed to state. Perhaps from his point of view he did not see the force of it. Mr. Flint's Bill could not have been moved by *any person* in the House until it emerged from the Standing Orders committee. It is therefore clear that after receiving my letter, if he were desirous of proceeding with his Bill it was his duty to have looked after it in committee, that it might come before the House. I here ask Mr. Flint, who burked the Bill? He was notified by me that I would not attend to it, or rather that I would oppose it. His allowing it to drop was therefore clearly his own act. It remained on the orders of the House, and was not struck off until the 8th of Sept., at the slaughter of the Innocents, and when the Hon. Mr. Brown, who was one of the Government deputation which met us, and the Attorney-General West said '*drop this bill*.' This was fully in accordance with our interview with the Government and to have passed this bill of Mr. Flint's would hav.. been exhibiting want of confidence in the positio.. the Government had assumed on our Railway ques..tion.

"After our interview with the Government and m.. notice in writing to Mr. Flint, I did not intend to allo.. the Bill to go on if I could prevent it, as I intende.. to act in good faith with the Government, who wer.. as I believe, acting in in good faith with the petition..ers. It was, moreover, proper, and my duty to m.. constituents, to defeat the bill, had the bill ever com.. again before the House, in order to prevent any o.. or set of schemers taking advantage of its provision.. by organizing the corporation, and then refusing .. go on with the undertaking, or surrender it, unle.. they were first bought off. It is one of the m.. common methods taken by railroad jobbers to g.. possession of the charter (or bill) and then stand .. the way till bought off. This at all hazards I intend.. to prevent. No advantage to the public could p..ssibly arise from allowing Mr. Flint's bill to pass, a.. there were, like the instance just given, many inju.. which might have been inflicted upon the public .. the bill been made law. Any man of experience .. supply them without my here adding them. In f.. had Mr. Flint's bill passed, I am confident the r.. would not have been built, but a swindle would h.. been perpetrated. Any person of common disc..ment can see that the mere obtaining a bill was .. smallest possible step towards constructing the r.. What the work demands is money or money's wo.. and Mr. Flint's bill did not provide either. I th.. from what has already been said, some will begi.. perceive there was something more, than a mere .. sire to construct a railway lurking behind Mr. Fli.. bill, and some by this time can point out the pa..

concerned." * * "I am satisfied that my constituents will say that I acted in their interest, and with proper judgment. For outside croakers I care not a pin. * * I think I may justly ask my slanderers to acknowledge that the prospects of this county ever having a railway never looked so bright."

To the Editor of the Madoc Mercury.

MADOC, Oct. 9th, 1865.

SIR,—Messrs. Deans & Gray are evidently mistaken when, in their communication of last week, they *guess* that the merchants of Madoc are envious of their success. Whatever feeling may have been created was, no doubt, at the supposed distinction made by you—in passing over others that you will admit have some claims to notice. But when learning since that the material for the notice and payment for it were furnished in a regular business way by Messrs. D. & G.—the right to *puff themselves* in that or any other way they please is conceded at once.

M.

CAPTURE OF A GANG OF COINERS.—It has been known for some time to the inhabitants of the Western part of the County, that certain individuals were engaged in "making money"; but the popular belief was, that those persons had discovered a silver mine in the back country, and were making their surreptitious coinage of genuine metal. This belief being fostered and maintained by the circumstance of the coiners abstaining from circulating their spurious money in this quarter of the province, if indeed they passed any of it in Canada. Information of their doings having been received at the seat of government, Detective Armstrong, who so cleverly broke up the Hamilton gang of thieves, was sent down to look after them and has been since the 25th September in the neighbourhood, laying the snare in which he has taken his birds at last. His proceedings may be briefly related as follows:—Representing himself as one Dr. Strachan, of New York, he managed to get acquainted with some of the gang, and pretended to want a quantity of their manufacture to dispose of on the other side; under this pretence he got two of them, James Quackenbosh of Seymour, and Andrew Potter, of Trenton, to meet him on the [illegible]th at Weese's Hotel, in this town, where they were arrested by himself and Captain James, and lodged in gaol.

Armstrong and Capt. James then went out into the country, and meeting another of the culprits, named A. M. S[illegible], on the road near Frankford, arrested him, and Capt. James brought him into Belleville, while Armstrong went on, and on the following day brought in other two, Samuel Baily and Renard Quackenbosh. Capt. James then went and searched Potter's house and found their press, weighing upwards of 300 lbs., with the screw and dies wrapped up in a cloth. The screw of the press had been previously concealed under the flooring of the Sidney Town Hall.

The prisoners were examind before Smith Bartlett Esq, P.M., on Saturday, when Bailey was admitted to bail, and the others were remanded until Saturday the 14th inst., when their final examination will take place.

The press, dies, &c., are of first rate workmanship, and some specimens of their handiwork are close copies of the current coin, even to the milling around the edges, and well calculated to deceive the unwary. We are informed that James Quackenbosh has already suffered imprisonment in the state prison, at Auburn, for a similar offence, and is reported to be a complete adapt in the art of counterfeiting.—*Indep't.*

The Napanee *Ledger* office was entirely consumed by fire on Thursday last, as well as a frame and a brick building beside it.

The Toronto express train ran into a freight train bound east, standing on the main line of the Grand Trunk railway, at the Stratford station, at 7 o'clock Friday morning last. Daverill, the driver of the engine, was killed, and the fireman, Donnelly, died of his injuries. Ryan, the signal man at the station, has been committed for trial for manslaughter.

TAXES! TAXES! TAXES!

THE COUNCIL of this Municipality have directed the COLLECTOR to make a complete Return of his Rolls for 1865 by the [illegible] of DECEMBER next; and TAXPAYERS are hereby notified that ALL Taxes MUST be Paid to the Collector at or before the end of the FOURTEEN DAYS' notification. By Order of Council.

J. R. KETCHESON, T.-CLERK.

Town-Hall, Madoc, Oct. 2nd, 1865.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Madoc Post Office up to the 30th September, 1865.

Bateman & Brown	Howe, Alex
Brown, David	King, Robert
Bradshaw, David	Kelly, John
Bradshaw & Co	McCoy, Jacob (2)
Bateman, Wm	McKnight, Jas Wm
Butterworth, Mrs	Martin, David
Chisholm, M	McAdie, Wm
Corning, H H	Mackintosh, M (2)
Derry, Robert	Mahoney, M
Du mage, Anson	Munroe, L
Eagan, Thos	Maynes, John
Eautury, Daniel	Laffin, Jas
Fox, Wm (3)	Rennie, Wm
Fitzpatrick, John	Rio, Alex
Ferguson, R T	Rikeley, Jno
Golfham, Mrs H	Short, W B
Greene, Thos	Smith, Alex
Gibson, R H	Todd, Fortune (2)
Hayes, Miss Nancy	Witcher, Rev Jas
Hall, R G	Wannamaker, W H
Higgins, James	Wannamaker, M
Hagerman, Mr	Whinney, C R
Hyland, E	Young, Ruley A
Hogg, Wm	Young, Nancy J

Parties calling for Advertised Letters will please ask for such.

A. F. WOOD, *Postmaster.*

PROCLAMATION!!

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18th,

HAVING been APPOINTED by His Excellency the GOVERNOR-GENERAL as a

DAY OF THANKSGIVING

FOR THE ABUNDANT HARVEST,

I would respectfully call upon the people of the TOWNSHIP and VILLAGE of MADOC to render it due observance, not alone for the purpose of paying due respect to the commands of His Excellency, but also to return thanks to a kind Providence for the many mercies rendered in an abundant Harvest, and for Peace and Plenty in all the Land.

A. F. WOOD,
Reeve of Madoc.

Madoc, Oct. 7th, 1865.

Belleville and Marmora Railroad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that APPLICATION will be made at the next Sitting of the Provincial Parliament for an ACT to Incorporate a Company to BUILD A RAILWAY from BELLEVILLE to MARMORA, by way of the Villages of Tweed, Bridgewater, and Madoc, or otherwise, and for a GRANT of Public Lands, to aid in the construction thereof.

BILLA FLINT.

Belleville, 18th September, 1865,

I further give notice that I shall be careful and place said Act, when passed the Upper House, in the hands of some Member of the Legislative Assembly, who will not deceive me and burke the Bill.

BILLA FLINT.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO ME are hereby notified to Call and Settle up before the 20th NOVEMBER next. And All Persons having any Claims against me are requested to Present them forthwith for settlement, as I am about to leave the neighbourhood.

ROBERT ALOAN.

Lot No. 13, 1st Concession of Elzevir.

DR. NICHOL,

AN EXPERIENCED HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, and ACCOUCHEUR, may be consulted at his residence on Pinnacle Street, opposite the old Wesleyan Church, Belleville, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. each day.

During the past eleven years, Dr. Nichol has paid particular attention to Chronic Diseases, and he has made a special study of Diseases of Children.

Patients suffering from either Acute or Chronic Diseases, seen at their own homes, if required.

Belleville, June 28th, 1865.

North American Hotel, Madoc.

W. HUDGINS

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that his new Hotel, erected on the site of the old stand, is now finished and completely furnished and ready for the reception of guests.

THE NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL is quite equal in all its arrangements to any first class hotel in any village in Canada.

A Good Yard and Stables attached to the premises.

All the Liquors are of the very best quality and brands.

☞ Fine Ale and Porter always on draught.

MEDICAL HALL.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

C. G. WILSON,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

NORTH HASTINGS.

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Executed at the

"MERCURY"

OFFICE, MADOC,

(The Only Printing Establishment in the North Riding.)

With Neatness and Dispatch.

SUPPORT THE LOCAL INSTITUTIONS!!

DR. J. S. LOOMIS,

Of McGill College,

HAS OPENED AN OFFICE in the Village of MADOC, in Mr. WEISS'S New Building, opposite WILSON'S Medical Hall.

All Calls will be promptly attended to.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

At Publishers' Prices, Call At

WILSON'S DRUG STORE,

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

A. F. WOOD,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,

MADOC.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

MR. GREAM,

Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

JAMES FITZGERALD,

ATTORNEY AND CONVEYANCER

MADOC.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

THE HOUSE on the North side of KELLAR'S BRIDGE. It is well adapted and situated for a

GENERAL STORE,

Being eight miles distant from the Village of Hastings, on the new Gravel Road to Tudor. Six Acres of Land attached.

For TERMS, inquire at the MERCURY Office.

C. E. RANKIN,

Provincial Land Surveyor,

Civil Engineer, &c.

OFFICE, Hudgins' Hotel, Madoc.

MADOC MARKET PRICES.

SATURDAY, October 14, 1865.

ASHES	\$ 5 ₽ cwt.
BARLEY	45@48 cents.
OATS	30 cents.
WHEAT, white	\$1,25.
Do., mixed	\$1.
RYE	42 cents.
PEAS	55 cents.
HIDES	[illegible]
PORK	[illegible] ₽ bbl.
BUTTER	1s ₽ lb.
EGGS	5d.
HAY	\$7 per ton.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

Fall Wheat, white, 6s 3d@7s 6d. Spring Wheat, 5s [illegible]
Rye, 2s6 @2s 7d. Barley, 0s@3s 3d Oats, [illegible]
Peas, 0s 0d @3s 3d Butter, 0d@ls. [illegible]
Hay, \$0@\$8 ₽ ton. Potash, 25s 0d.

ATRA CURA.

Horses! landlord, and six good pair,
To bear the old Lord back to town,
Far from the broad lands, gay with clover,
Far from the rolling grassy down.

Mount, postillions, and spur us fast,
Till all the nags are lathered with white;
For our Lord is weary of country pleasures,
And must be in his opera box to-night.

Look back through the carriage window;
There is our yellow and wizened Lord;
He's trying to sleep in the padded corner;
And close by his side there lies his sword.

Now the coverts are racing past us,
Fir plantations, ricks, and folds,
Holts and orchards, and waves of hills,
And ploughlands, and fallows, and thirsty wolds.

Flog the horses, postboys, faster;
Let us fly like a ship before the wind.
In the heart of these dull old country manors,
The old hag, Care, we have left behind.

The downs are growing small behind us;
The hills recede. Ha! soon we'll see
The black dome rising above the city,
That boils below it angrily.

Yes; now we're almost close to London.
The Saints above us! it's all in vain,
For close beside our sleeping master
There sits the old black Hag again!

A QUEER COURTSHIP.

It was a wild winter's night, and we, six in number, were seated around a genial bright fire in my uncle's cosy sitting-room. We had come from our homes to spend Christmas with him, and a merry time we had passed. Christmas had gone and our visit had been protracted far beyond our original intentions.

Uncle Richard and his wife, Aunt Jenny, were great favourites with us. They had no children of their own, and were always glad to have any young people visit them, and happy enough were we to avail ourselves of the privilege.

On the night in question, after tea was finished, we were gathered in the sitting room. Aunt Jenny was sitting by the table on which rested the lamp, sewing, and Uncle Richard was gazing abstractedly into the fire and listening to the storm as it howled around the house, and shook it to its foundations.

'What a fearful night,' said Aunt Jenny, after a long silence. I was thinking just now how we should make it pleasant for you, my dears. What shall we do?'

'I have it,' said I, quickly, 'Uncle Richard shall tell us a story.'

'A story,' said my Uncle, looking up from the fire. 'I am afraid I shall have to refuse you, Nellie, I have no talent for story telling.'

'We can't let you off,' I exclaimed. 'A story we must have, uncle. Tell us one of your own adventures. You know you have been a perfect Sinbad in adventures.'

Uncle Richard scratched his head, and laughed.

'How would you like a love story?' he asked.

'The very thing. Let us have one, by all means,' was the unanimous reply.

'Well, then,' he said, with a comical glance at Aunt Jenny, I'll tell you how I won my wife.'

'Now, Richard—' began Aunt Jenny, blushing.

'Never mind, my dear,' said my uncle; 'it will interest them, and, he added, with a laugh, it may give them some hints by which they may profit hereafter.'

Uncle Richard stirred the fire, and then settling himself comfortably in his chair, told us his story.

'You must know, my dear children, that when I was a young man I was what is generally termed 'very fast.' I don't think I was as bad as most young men, or even as the majority of them; but nevertheless I was looked upon by good, steady people, as a dangerous companion for their sons. I was not long acquiring this reputation, and it clung to me long after I deserved it. I began to mend my ways when I was about twenty-five, but I was more than thirty, before I got credit for being a better man, and it was during this time that I met your aunt, It was a case of love at first sight; something by the way, of which you young ladies are fond of hearing, but which I am powerless to explain. It was real, honest, true love, though, and she was worthy of it.'

Uncle Richard's eyes wandered over to where his wife was sitting and meeting there an answering smile, wandered back to the fire and he went on.

'We first met in a party, and after that very frequently. I determined to be a better man, and to fit myself for the new life to which I aspired. Jenny saw my efforts and encouraged them. Her father, however, did not believe in my good intentions, and [illegible] he found I wanted to marry his daughter, was [illegible] I had a hard time with him [illegible]ut after I became his son-in-law, I never had a better, truer friend. The old man is gone now, and I hope he is happy. The old gentleman had been a soldier in the war of 1812, and had carried his military discipline into his family, were he was very strict. He was, in addition to this, an elder in the Presbyterian church, and was not at all disposed to regard any short comings with leniency. One morning I was sitting in my office, getting ready to go into court, when in walked old Major Shorter.

'Good morning, major,' said I, 'take a seat.'

'He returned my greeting, and took the chair to which I pointed. He sat there for at least five minutes, regarding me with a fixedness that made me feel uncomfortable. When he had finished his inspection he placed his stick in front of him, and leaning his chin on it, looked at me steadily, and said in an abrupt manner:

'Richard Sturgis, I have called this morning on a matter which was unpleasant to me, and which we had better settle at once. Tell me frankly what is your motive in visiting my daughter so frequently?'

'To be frank with you, Major Shorter,' I replied boldly, 'I am very anxious to make her my wife.'

'Humph?' muttered the old man, shortly, I thought so. I suppose you intended to speak to me about this matter?'

'I did, sir, but not for some time yet.'

'Well, then, you must save yourself any further trouble about it, for I'll give you my answer now. You can't have her.'

I rose to my feet in astonishment.

'I suspected your motives,' continued Major Shorter, 'and I thought it best to come here and let you understand the matter before it is too late. I love my daughter, Mr. Sturgis, and I have no idea of seeing her ruin her happiness by marrying a dissipated man.'

'I assured him that I had abandoned my old habits and was leading a new life, but it was in vain; the old man would not believe me, and our interview ended in a quarrel and my being forbidden his house. I had certainly made a bad beginning, but I was by no means discouraged. I had not said anything to Jenny about the state of my feelings, and I determined to do so at once. I had an engagement to meet her at a friend's and accompany her home that evening. During the walk, I addressed her and was accepted. I told her all that had passed between her father and myself, and she, dear girl, was indignant at her father's course. It was plain that I could not visit her at home as usual, and we set to work to devise a plan for our future meetings. The major was a regular attendant upon the Wednesday night prayer meetings of his church, and was generally absent about two hours. Besides meeting at the houses of our friends, we agreed that I should visit her at home while her father was absent at prayer meeting. This plan worked admirably for a while, but, like everything human, broke down at last. One night Jenny and I were cosily chatting in the parlour, when we heard the rattle of a latch key, in the front door. Jenny sprang up in alarm.

'There's papa,' she exclaimed, 'what shall we do? You can't get through the back way, and he is at the front door.'

My first impulse was to rush by the major, and upset him if he got in my way; but a moment's reflection convinced me that this would never do, and just then I heard the front door closed and locked. My resolution was taken in a moment.

'Open the parlour door,' I said to Jenny, in a whisper, 'and do nothing to arouse his suspicion.'

Jenny opened the door and I placed myself behind it. As I did so, the major entered the room. I trembled in every joint; if he should shut the door I should be discovered. I had not thought of this when I selected my place of concealment.

'Shut the door, Jenny,' said the major, as he came in.

'O no, papa,' she exclaimed, hurriedly, 'it's so warm in here that I want the air;' and she pushed the door back so far that she nearly crushed me.

'Warm!' said the old man, sharply, 'warm! You must be dreaming. It is freezing out of doors.'

'I'm gone,' I thought, and I prepared myself for a scuffle.

'However,' said the major, 'it may be warm here, for you have a terrible fire in that stove. You may leave the door open.'

A load was taken from my mind. The old man sat in the parlour for at least half an hour, and that time he devoted to abusing me, and telling Jenny about my impudence in wanting to marry her. Sometimes I was indignant at the injustice of his remarks, but as a general thing I could scarcely restrain my laughter. My position was a trying one. I was compelled to get up as close to the wall as possible, in order to avoid attracting the major's attention, and to breathe as lightly as I could. T[he] draught which came in through the crack of t[he] produced a constant inclination to cough, an[d] in mortal dread lest I should yield to it and myself. The half hour seemed to me like years instead of so many minutes, and I was e[...] beyond description when I saw at last the o[...] get up and leave the room. As he went out he[...] the door after him, and as we heard him asc[end] the stairs to his chamber, Jenny and I broke [...] hearty laugh.

'You are safe for the present,' she said, 'b[ut] must go away at once. It will not be pruden[t] you out at the front door, as papa will hear[...] you must go out at the window.'

The window was raised softly, and giving J[...] kiss, I sprang out of it. I had scarcely touch[ed the] ground when I was seized by the collar, and a [...] voice demanded to know why I had left the h[ouse] that way. Looking up, I found myself in the [...] of a watchman. While I was hesitating what [...] Jenny, who had heard the question, said [...] watchman:

'It's all right, policeman; the front door-k[ey has] been misplaced, and the gentleman had to lea[ve the] house through the window.'

'Who are you?' asked the watchman.

'I am Miss Shorter,' she said, 'and the gent[leman] is Mr. Sturgis, a friend of my father.'

'If you say so, miss, I suppose it's all right[...] the watchman, releasing me; 'but,' he mutter[ed as] he turned away, 'it's very queer to do busin[ess in] that style.'

The next morning, before I left my office, [I re]ceived a visit from Major Shorter. Declinin[g the] offer of a seat, the old man came up in front [of my] desk, and looking me straight in the face, [...] sharply:

'Richard Sturgis, you were at my house last [...] I'm sorry I did not know it, for I would have [given] you the punishment your impudence deserves.'

I began to explain the matter, but he cut me [...]

'Never mind,' he said, 'it's over now, and it [can't] be helped. Don't try it again, for I warn you I[...] be on the watch for you.'

He turned abruptly and left me. I certainl[y felt] rather sheepish, but I determined not to be out[...] I was determined to marry Jenny, and he was res[olved] that I should not, and from all appearances [the] struggle bade fair to be a hard one.

(To be concluded next week.)

VARIETIES.

Hot bread is said to be like the caterpillar, f[or the] reason that it is "the grub that makes the butte[r...]

A London merchant recently advertised for a [...] who could "bear confinement." He received a[n an]swer from a person who had been upwards of [...] years in jail.

"My dear," said a gentleman to a young lady [...] he hoped to marry, "do you intend to make a f[...] me?"—"No," replied the lady, "Nature has [...] me the trouble."

At a recent church fair, a set of *Cooper's* [...] was promised to the individual who should ans[wer a] certain set of conundrums. The winner receiv[ed a] set of wooden pails.

"Paddy," said a joker, 'why don't you get [your] ears clipped?—they are entirely too long for a [...] —"And yours," replied Pat, "ought to be le[ngth]ened—they are too short for an ass."

A pair of white dwarf elephants, about the s[...] a Newfoundland dog, have been brought to Lo[ndon] from India. Baruum has secured one of them [...] it is now on its way to America.

It is proposed to purchase the cottage in [...] Milton completed "Paradise Lost," in order t[hat it] may be preserved as a memorial of the poet. [...] situated in Chalfont St. Giles, a village in Buc[king]hamshire.

There is a good story of a lady of unfortu[nate] acquisitive habits, to the effect that she was o[n one] occasion so affected by the preaching of a c[harity] sermon, that she borrowed a sovereign fro[m her] neighbour, and put it in her pocket.

The term Fenian is derived from the Fenian [...] *Fiann*. In the antiquated Gaelic it is written [...] It was a name given to an order or class of p[rofes]sional soldiers among the pagan Irish, long [...] the Christian era. In ordinary times the Fian[n con]sisted of three legions. In each legion were [...] thousand men; but in war there were usually [...] legions.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

8. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.,) SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21 1865. PRICE TWO CENTS

From Europe.

nadian steamship Nova Scotian, from Liver- e 5th, and Londonderry on the 6th, passed in on the evening of the 15th inst.

blication by the American press of the alleged holders in England of the Confede- had caused some excitement. Mr. Laird the Liverpool papers to say that he never was interested in any of that stock. The a leading article, terms the list a malicious e, and says the statement that the editor of es is a loser by Confederate stock to the of £10,000 or more money is a complete d. The injurious and insulting comments the Star has based upon original falsehoods refore entirely unfounded. No reprobation oo great for the levity which admits such im- ns, on the general authority of the New York and then makes them the theme of affected tion.—The Morning Star having included Mr. ne in the list and called on him for explana- ublishes the following laconic telegram from ntleman at Liverpool: "The Chancellor of the quer to the editor of the Star.—I see my name on the Confederate loan list. Please to re- it."—The Hon. Evelyn Ashley writes to the that at no time had he any share or interest in onfederate loan.—Mr. Ridout, proprietor of the ng Post, writes to that journal that he never nd never applied for any of the loan, and that rest of the list be like that which refers to hi. is no dependence to be placed upon it.

meeting had been called at London of persons ested in such of the old American securities as been in arrears previously to or in consequence e war, with a view of forming a committee. The rities in respect to which this agitation is com- ced are bonds of Virginia, Louisiana, Tennessee, th and South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi. various railways and banks in those States, th le of which represent a very heavy amount.

mportant American torpedo experiments took ce at Chatham on the 4th inst., under the direc- of Donald McKay and Mr. Beardslee, in the pre- ce of the lords of the admiralty. Numerous ope ions took place, the most important being the de- ution of the old sailing frigate Terpsichore, a gun ship. The torpedoes were placed at the depth seven feet below the vessel's keel. When the elec- spark was communicated, there was a loud report, vessel quivered, and in a few minutes settled wn on an even keel. Not a splinter was shot into air.

The examination of the Fenians at Dublin was con- uded on the 2nd. The additional evidence devel- ed nothing new of any moment. Five of the pris- ers were committed for trial for high treason. The soners denied the imputation that an indiscrimin- slaughter of the higher classes was ever medita- d. Arrests continued in various parts of the interior. e total number in all places was about 200.

A suspicious vessel bearing the American flag, and pposed to be one of those expected with arms, had peared off Queenstown, but she again put to sea.

A strange vessel was said to have sent a letter on ore which was opened and found to contain a bill r £10,000 in favour of a member of the Fenian or- nization.

The annual meeting of the Social Science Associa- n is in session at Sheffield—Lord Brougham pre- ding.

It was stated that the British government proposed guarantee the Canadian loan for the purchase of e Hudson's Bay territory.

The new steamer Java, of the Cunard line, had ar- d in the Mersey and would take her place in the e on the 21st of Oct.

The British revenue returns were highly satisfacto- y. The reduction was very slight, notwithstanding e heavy reduction of taxation.

Lord Palmerston is recovering from his attack of out. There is said to be some "other complaint hich will prevent his ever again assuming the lead- rship of the House of Commons."

General Langiewic, the dictator of Poland during last insurrection, is at present in London.

In the report of the Inland Revenue Commission- ers, just issued, it is stated that while writing their report, one thousand guineas was paid by one indi- vidual as "conscience money" for unpaid income tax, and in a former year they received eleven thou- sand pounds on the same account from one person.

The Princess Royal of Prussia, our Queen's eldest child, has had a narrow escape. Travelling with her husband by an extra train near Frankfort, their car- riage was smashed in. Happily, no one received any bodily injury. Not a word has been said about it in the local papers.

HERRING, THE ANIMAL PAINTER.—John Frederick Herring died on the 23rd ult. at Meopham park, Tunbridge, Kent, in the 71st year of his age. He was of Dutch descent and was entirely self-taught. When nineteen years of age he witnessed the St. Leger, at Doncaster, when he formed a strong desire to paint the winner. He did so with marked success, and for thirty-three years in succession he painted the winner of that race. Meanwhile he was four years on the road as a coachman, and was well known as the driver of the celebrated coach, the "York and London Highflyer." This employment he abandoned on the representation of Mr. F. Hawksworth, who promised him that if he would give up driving he would ensure him employment for twelve months in painting hunters and hounds. Among his best works are his "Returning from Epsom," "The Derby Day," "The Market Day," a "Horse Fair," the scene of which is laid in a country village. Her Majesty has eight horses painted by him, and he has painted horses for many of the leading personages in France. He was for many years a prominent member of the British institution, where many of his earlier works were exhibited.

THE FENIAN FIZZLE.—The delay which took place in the examination of the prisoners confined in Dublin Castle is said to have been partly owing to the superabundance of testimony voluntarily offered against them. There are so many leaky vessels in the Fenian tanks, so many eager betrayers of the enrolled and sacred brotherhood, that the Government was embarrassed in the pick and choice of its witnesses.—The American papers which have chuckled at the blow impending over England, and launched against her, in imagination, a score of avenging Alabamas, are now fain to throw ridicule upon the whole movement, and raise hollow laughs at those symptoms of alarm which have had existence only in their own columns.—The originators of the scheme in the United States are still keeping up the—to them, money-making—farce, and are holding a National Convention of Fenians at Philadelphia, which is sitting with closed doors, but about which "most exciting" rumours are set afloat. One is, that a plan for a provisional government or Irish directory will be urged, with authority to issue bonds, commission privateers, &c. Important private advices are said to have been received in cipher by the steamer at Father Point.

A New York paper says that a number of detectives have arrived from London, with special instructions to keep an eye on the Fenians, who, it is understood, have lately adopted a stricter secresy in their communications and actions than formerly.

JAIL-BREAKING AT HAMILTON.—*Escape of the Notorious Burglar Jeffrey and Another Prisoner.*—The excitement which has been recently caused in Hamilton by numerous daring attempts at burglary, culminated on Sunday, on the announcement that "Jim Jeffrey," the head of the gang of burglars exposed by the detective officer Armstrong, had broken jail on the preceding night, and in company with one Mathewson, a crimper, had made good his escape. The Hamilton Spectator gives the following account of the affair:—

"An examination of the cell window revealed the manner of the escape. It was cell number 13 on the second flight, that had been occupied by these people, and the window, a small one with iron bars, was made the means of exit. Two of the bars were found to be cut with a saw, which, from the appearance of the cut, had been kept well greased during the operation to prevent noise. One of the bars was removed altogether, and the other pushed to one side. The marks of the cut indicate that one bar had been cut from the inside and the other from the outside, a circumstance which leads to the conviction that Jeffrey had accomplices outside who assisted him in his efforts to get off. Two blankets were sown together, the twine from the bed ticks and probably a pointed stick, being used for the purpose; thus attached they were about fourteen feet long. One end was wrapped round the stumps of the sawed bars, and the other end hanging out. It is evident that having cut the bars, and sewed the blankets together the prisoners let themselves out, and slid down by the blankets on to a pile of wood which is under the window, and which continues along the jail and then at right angles from it to the fence facing the rear of the Jail-yard. Once landed on this pile of wood it was an easy operation to reach the fence, and then there must have been accomplices without, in the street, with a ladder, by which the rascals reached the ground. Once down, it is altogether likely that there were fast horses in waiting, and by this time Jeffrey and his companion are doubtless in the United States. What mades the escape more remarkable, and proves that there must have been substantial assistance without, is the state of Jeffrey's health. His limbs were so frightfully swollen as to make it difficult for him to move about. Looking at the hole through which he passed, it seems almost impossible to imagine that he could have been dragged through it. The desperate strait in which he felt himself placed, and the equally desperate anxiety of people outside, who dreaded as the day of their doom his appearance in the dock, lest he should be induced to peach upon them, were sufficient inducement to justify a very great effort for his release.

"When the intelligence was noised abroad that Jeffrey had escaped, a feeling of excitement, coupled with a certain undefined sense of insecurity, pervaded the city. People asked themselves what next? and they might well do it. For some time past, burglaries of a smaller or larger description have been of nightly occurrence, and no clue has been found to the perpetrators of them. That the city was infested by members of a well organised gang seemed almost certain; and this escape, or more properly this rescue of Jeffrey, leaves us no longer in any doubt of it."

Two new papers, one French and the other English, are, it is said, about to be started in Ottawa.

There is to be an alteration in the British army uniform. Several changes will shortly be made in the infantry dress, more especially in that of the officers.

A MARVEL IN CHEAP TRAVELLING.—Between one and two thousand Frenchmen left Calais on the morning of September 12, were carried to and admitted into the Sydenham Crystal Palace, the wonders and beauties of which they had leisure to enjoy, and were carried back to Calais in the evening. The journey and the entertainment cost each man only 4s. 2d.

A great deal is said about the extraordinary speed obtained by some new revenue cutters built for the American government, which, of course, are to beat "all creation" in speed. They will scarcely equal the new steamers between Dover and Calais, which have on several occasions made the trip between both ports at the rate of 23 miles an hour.

The Barrie *Advance* has a very doubtful story about a discovery of coal in Nottawasaga, by a company that was boring for oil. The coal bed is said to lie not more than 50 feet from the surface, and at last accounts a seam of coal eleven feet thick had been tapped, with no appearance of having got to the bottom of the layer.

The Halifax Citizen gets off the following good thing at our expense:—"A Canadian contemporary having a slim sort of scriptural education evidently, says that the 'maritime visitors' at present in Canada, will return like the Hebrew spies from Canaan—with a good report of the land. Perhaps so; but our contemporary has forgotten that the spies, while they praised the land—gave a very bad account of the inhabitants!"

There is a good deal of excitement in the Eastern Townships with respect to gold quartz and copper deposits. Some valuable discoveries of the latter mineral have been made in the townships of Bolton and Pelton.

The "Loyal Canadian Society" celebrated the anniversary of the battle of Queenstown Heights by a dinner at Grimsby on Friday last. The affair passed off very creditably, a number of loyal and interesting speeches being made. This was the eighteenth annual dinner, which was organized to perpetuate the memory of the veterans of 1812.

A QUEER COURTSHIP.

(Concluded.)

For several days I did my best to get a message to Jenny, but failed. At last I hit upon a plan of communication. Major Shorter's horse was built directly on the street, and as he had forbidden me to darken his doors, I resolved to make use of the windows, which, as somebody very justly remarks, "are just as good as doors, provided they have no nails in them to tear your breeches." On the next Sunday night I stationed myself in the shadow of the doorway of the church, and as Jenny came by, accompanied by her father, I managed to slip a note into her hand. In it I revealed my plan to her, and as she passed out of church, a bright look which she gave me signified her willingness to adopt it.

Every evening after this, at dusk, when I passed Major Shorter's house, I found one of the parlour window's slightly raised, and Jenny sitting by it, hidden in the heavy curtain. I would slip into her hand a note with which I had provided myself before leaving home, receive one in return, press her hand, and be off before her father could see me. This continued for about three weeks, when it was broken up by a rather unpleasant occurrence.

'One evening I had gone with my note as usual, and had placed my hand in through the window when it was suddenly seized in a vice-like grasp, and the old Major thundered, as he threw up the window:

'Now, you scoundrel, I've got you, have I? I'll make you remember me, you impudent villain.'

And with that he almost crushed my hand. I yelled with pain.

'It hurts, does it?' growled the old man, savagely 'Not so soft and tender as the hand you expected to squeeze, you villain.'

Before this I had been too much surprised to speak now I cried out angrily: 'Let my hand alone, Major Shorter. What right have you to treat me in this manner?'

'Right!' he shouted, 'right! Zounds, sir, what right have you to stick your hand in at my window I've a notion to have you arrested as a thief.'

'Take care, sir,' I exclaimed, trying to wrench my hand from him. 'You may regret this.'

'Wait till I get out there, and I'll make *you* regret it.'

He released my hand, and started to come out after me, but I did not wait for him. I had no desire to get into a fuss with him, so I took to my heels.

The next day I received a note from the major. It was short and sweet, and somewhat to this effect:

"Sir:—You are an impudent blackguard. In charing you last night I fell and hurt my leg, which prevents me from seeing you this morning. I write now to inform you that if I catch you lurking around my house again, I shall certainly shoot you.

"Very respectfully yours,

"John Shorter."

This letter, especially after my experience of the previous night, made me feel very uncomfortable, but I consoled myself with the reflection that you must catch a man before you can hang him. I set to work to devise another plan, and when I had arranged it to my satisfaction, communicated it to Jenny by slipping a note into her hand at church.

In the rear of Major Shorter's dwelling was an alley. The back building extended to this alley, and in the second story was a window overlooking it. I asked Jenny in my note to tie her letters to a string and lower them from the window, after dark; I would then get them, and tie my letters to the string in return. This worked admirably for a while, but, like the other, was not to last long. One evening I had just tied my letter to the string, when I was startled by a loud 'bang' from the window above, and a smarting in my hands. Away I sped, followed by another report. I heard the old man shouting after me, but did not wait to hear what he had to say. When I got home I examined my hands which smarted painfully, but the wounds were very slight; the major had evidently loaded the gun with salt, which, while it was quite painful at first, was not dangerous. I was sorely tempted to retaliate upon him, but the reflection that such a course might lose me Jenny, determined me to take it as quietly as possible. I encountered the major on the street the next day, but although he called to me that he wished to see me, I avoided him. I had had enough of him for some time to come.

I did not see or hear from Jenny for at least a month after this. At last I received a note from her one morning, telling me to come to the house that night, that her father had left the city, and would not return until the next day.

When night came I hastened to the house, and was met by Jenny at the door. I spent a pleasant evening with her, and was just rising to go away, when we heard the front door open.

'O dear, there's papa now. What shall we do?' exclaimed Jenny, in alarm.

We had no time to lose, so I told her to be quiet, and concealed myself behind the sofa.

The major came in directly after, and seeing Jenny's anxious and flurried look, at once suspected the cause of it. He seated himself upon the sofa behind which I was concealed, and I heard him give an angry grunt. It was clear my presence was known to him.

'Jenny, dear,' said he, 'go into the kitchen and tell Tom to bring me a bucket of hot water.'

'Shall I tell him to take it up to your room, papa?' asked Jenny, tremulously.

'No, dear, tell him to bring it here.'

'In the parlour, papa?' she began. He cut her short, and replied, sharply:

'Yes, in the parlour. Tell him to be quick about it Go along, girl. What are you hesitating about?'

Jenny left the room. As she went out I heard her crying. I was confident that the old man wanted to scald me, and I had no idea of waiting quietly for him to do so. Still it was no easy matter to retreat. I glanced up over the sofa, to take a look at the state of affairs. The major was sitting with his back to me, and his face to the door through which Jenny had disappeared. He knew well where I was concealed, but he paid no attention to me, so sure was he that he had me in his clutches. My position was desperate, and so was the resolution I formed.

While his back was still turned to me, I sprang to my feet, and giving the sofa a push, sent the major rolling over on the floor, and before he could regain his feet, I had passed through the parlour door, and locked it on the outside. Calling to Jenny to come and release her father, I left the house and returned home.

Feeling assured that the major would call on me in no very amicable mood the next morning, I left town to avoid seeing him. When I returned, I learned that he had been to my office, and had vowed vengeance against me. I continued to keep out of his way, however, until his wrath subsided, for it was not to my interest to meet him.

After this, I did not see Jenny for a long time. At last, I could stand the separation no longer, so I wrote to Jenny to stay at home the next Sunday morning, and I would see her while her father was at church.

On the appointed day I was at the house, fully intending to go away before the major should return. Unfortunately, however, I overstayed my time, as usual, and the major came in so suddenly that he cut off my retreat. It was useless to attempt to hide in the parlour, for he knew my tricks too well by this time, so I hurried out of the door leading to the back part of the house, and seeing the door to the cellar open, bolted into it. I had hardly got down the stairs, when he came to the door.

'Well, Mr. Sturgis,' said he, 'so you are here again.'

'It seems so, sir,' I replied, not knowing what else to say.

'How long do you expect to stay?' he asked.

'I was about to go as you came in,' I said. 'I may as well do so now.'

'Not yet,' he said, sharply. 'You seem so fond of my house that I'll give you more of it than you bargained for. I warrant you, however, you'll not find my cellar as comfortable as my parlour.'

With this he turned off and locked the door on me. I looked around the cellar for some other mode of egress, but could find none. It was a close, well-built cellar, lighted by only one grated window. It was clean and well arranged, but quite cool. Finding that I had no means of escape, I seated myself on a box, and tried to make the best of my condition. In a short time I discovered that the major's stock of wine was stored in the cellar. Selecting a bottle of prime old port, I took out the stopper with my knife, and paid my respects to it. I had no idea how long I was to be kept there.

About four o'clock in the afternoon the door at the head of the stairs opened, and Major Shorter made his appearance.

'Well, Mr. Sturgis,' said he, mockingly, 'how do you like your quarters?'

'Very much, sir,' I replied, with an air of unconcern. 'I say, major, this is capital old port you have here.'

'Thunder!' shouted the major, 'you have not been to my wine, have you?'

'I have taken the liberty to enliven the monotony of my position,' I answered, laughing.

'You have the advantage of me there,' said the major, after a pause. 'You are not worth a bottle of port Come up, and I'll let you go home.'

'I assure you I am very well satisfied, si[r],' I replied.

'Come up, and be off from here, I say,' ex[claimed] the old man, angrily.

I went up stairs, carrying with me the bo[ttle] which I had been drinking. As I reached t[he top] of the stairs, the old man broke into a laugh.

'You have been too much for me to-day, S[turgis],' he said. 'Go home now, and don't repeat you[r ...]'

I went out of the house, and returned ho[me. A] few days after this, I received a note from [Jenny,] telling me that her father was about to tak[e her to] Europe, with the hope of getting rid of me. [This] brought matters to a crisis, and we determined [to set] aside her father's unjust opposition, and take [the re]sponsibility of marrying.

Everything was in readiness. The carriage [was at] the cross street near Jenny's home, and I was [waiting] near the door for her. She came out soon, [and we] hurried to the carriage. It was quite dark wh[en we] got there, and helping Jenny into it, I order[ed the] driver to take us to the Rev. Mr. ——'s ho[use. I] had hardly gotten into the carriage, when so[meone] on the front seat, whom I had not noticed [before,] said, very quietly: 'Upon my life, this is cool.'

Jenny gave a scream of alarm, and I recog[nised] the voice of Major Shorter. He had discovere[d our] plans, and had taken his seat in the carriage f[or the] purpose of thwarting them.

'And so you two fools are going to be married without my consent?'

'You have unjustly withheld it, Major Sh[orter,]' said I, 'and we have determined to act for ours[elves.] You have no right to act towards us from groundless prejudices.'

I expected an angry retort, but the old man [spoke] very mildly when he replied.

'I have been thinking during the last half [hour,] Mr. Sturgis,' he said, 'that I have not acted [right] about the matter. I will be just towards you. [Get] out now, and let the carriage take us home, and [come] and see me in the morning. I promise you, [you] shall have no cause to complain of me.'

He held out his hand to me; I took it most g[ladly,] and bidding both parties good night, left the [car]riage.

The next day I called on the major, and bef[ore I] left him, we arranged matters to our entire sati[sfac]tion. He agreed to put me on probation fo[r six] months more, and promised that if at the end of [that] time I was steady and deserving, Jenny should be [my] wife. I passed the ordeal, married Jenny, and [never] had a better friend than her father proved. [This,] hearers, is how I won my wife. No doubt you [think] it rather a queer courtship; and so it was; [but it] brought me a dear, good wife.'

Uncle Richard fell to poking the fire again, [and] we all listened to the storm once more.

VARIETIES.

Miss Tompkins says that every unmarried la[dy of] forty has passed the Cape of Good Hope.

The wits of the Channel Fleet have invented [an] unspeakably humorous device of pronouncing [the] well-worn phrase, the *entente cordiale*, as the "an[...] cordial."

A sentimental young lady having asked a ge[ntle]man why he did not secure some fond one's comp[any] across the ocean of life, replied that he would d[o so] were he cert in that said ocean would be *Pacific*.

A man named McCormick, 115 years old, liv[es in] New Windsor, N. Y. He has lived on pota[toes,] corned beef and cabbage, has worked hard and d[runk] very little water or anything else.

A waterspout in the forest of Chantilly tore up [...] hundred trees in five minutes.

In prosperity it is the easiest of all things to fi[nd a] friend; in adversity it is of all things the [most] difficult.

Cunning leads to knavery; it is but a step [from] one to the other, and that very slippery; lying makes the difference; add it to cunning and [it is] knavery.

A curious project is talked of, nothing less [than] the bringing water from the Severn to London [in] iron pipes. There is no practical obstacle, it se[ems,] and it is only a question of money.

"Dear me!" exclaimed a lady, as she looked [at a] boa constrictor in a show, "why the skin of the [crea]ture is of a regular tartan pattern." "It is, [my] dear," remarked her husband, "and this is [what] Shakspere alluded to when he talked about a s[nake] being 'scotched.'" This matches the Cockney [sta]ble-boy, who thought that a gentleman, whom he [saw] in Highland costume, had been "fired."

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

No. 149. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.,) SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1865. PRICE TWO CENTS.

From Europe.

The steamer Scotia, from Liverpool on the 7th, and eenstown on the 8th, arrived at New York on the th.

Denials by alleged sufferers in the Confederate loan ntinue to be published. Mr. W. S. Lyndsay ad- its a small loss, and in doing so expresses his regret at the South did not achieve its independence.

Fenianism was still the engrossing topic in the ish provinces. Arrests continue to be made. mong the latest are the proprietor and printer of e Connaught Patriot, for publishin seditious arti- les in that paper. He was committed for trial on e double charge of treason and felony.

Strict surveillance is kept on vessels from America t Queenstown.

Eight more Fenians had been examined at Dublin nd committed for trial.

An American correspondent of the Times says that Sir F. Bruce had asked Mr. Seward for an explana- tion of various Fenian movements throughout Am- erica.

A loyal commission had been appointed in Eng- land to *inquire* into the cattle disease.

The Canadian steamship Hibernian from Liver- pool on the 12th and Londonderry on the 13th inst., assed off Father Point on the 23rd, with 47 cabin and 327 steerage passengers.

Arres's for Fenianism continued in Ireland. Thir- persons were committed for trial at Cork on the inst, and a number more have been committed Dublin. It was reported that one of the Fenians ld become an informer and reveal the entire ls of the organization.

American Claims upon England Refused.

Important diplomatic correspondence between Mr. ams, the American minister, and Earl Russell, is lished in the London Gazette of the 11th inst.

The correspondence begins with a letter from Min- Adams, dated the 7th April last, in which he s the attention of Earl Russell to the official re- ports respecting the ravages of the Shenandoah, and nounces that for the damages caused by such isers his government cannot avoid entailing the ponsibi ity upon Great Britain.

The reply of Earl Russell is dated May 4. He ys that the duties of Great Britain towards the United States are not measured by the losses which the commerce of the latter may have sustained. The question is simply whether the Queen's government have faithfully and honourably performed the duties which international law and their own municipal laws imposed upon them.

The reply of Mr. Adams to this is dated May 4th. He says that the insurgents became belligerents on the ocean solely by reason of the facilities f rnished in Her Majesty's po.ts for them to do so. He com plains of the secret sympathy of Her Majesty's offi cers in the port of Liverpool, and contends that after the information which he supplied respecting the Ala bama, it was by the flagrant negligence of Her Majes- ty's Board of Customs that this vessel, admi ted to be intended for war purposes, was suffered to depart from Liverpool.

An interval of three months elapsed between the above letter and Earl Russell's reply to it. In response, Earl Russell pro- ceeds to justify the course of Her Majesty's government in re- cognizing the belligerents, and reasons are given why there was extreme difficulty in giving orders to exclude from Bri- tish ports vessels of war partly fitted up in the United King- dom. A very important point is referred to in the letter Earl Russell notices a statement from Mr. Adams, in 1865, as to the government of Washington being ready to refer their disputes to arbitration. Earl Russell declines the offer and says it is a question in the first place whether the Queen's government have acted in good faith in maintaining their neutrality, and in the second place whether the law officers of the crown have correctly interpreted a British statute. Earl Russel. conti- nues:—"The Queen's government can refer neither of these questions to arbitration." The words used by him are as fol- lows:—"Her Majesty's government are the sole guardians of their own honour. They cannot admit they have acted in bad faith in maintaining the neutrality they professed. The law officers of the crown must be held to be better interpreters of a British statute than any foreign government can be presumed to be. Her Majesty's government must therefore decline to make reparation and compensat on for captures made by the Alabama, or to refer the question to any foreign State. Her Majesty's government conceive that if they were to act other- wise, they would endanger the position of neutrals in all fu- ture wars. Her Majesty's government are, however, ready to consent to the appointment of a commission, to which shall be referred all claims arising during the late civil war which the two powers shall agree to refer to the commissioners."

The reply of Mr. Adams is dated the 18th of September, and is very serious in its tone. Mr. Adams considers that there is now no dispute as to the fact, that the rec gnition of the States as belligerents was such an act as was never done by one na- tion towards another in a state of ami y. He charges the Bri- tish government with having acted without knowledge, and upon mere presumption, in assuming that the evidence of the blockade of the Southern ports was important. The blockade, he says, was the consequence, not the cause of British policy. He thinks that the only excuse for the British government is that the United States conduct was precipitate, He then inti- mates that if the doctrines and practices of the British govern- ment are allowed to become the rule, the United States will not be the greatest loser thereby. Mr. Adams appears to think that the proposal of Earl Russell, to refer the questions in dis- pute to a commission will be accepted by the United States government.

The Times and the Post are silent on the corres- pondence.

The Daily News says that besides the magnitude of the questions affecting neutrals, the matters in dispute are closely connected with the maintenance of friend- ly relations between England and America.

The Star, in referring to the escape of the Alaba- ma from England, remarks "There may perhaps be negligence without such gross culpability as to render us liable for all the damages which the escaped pri- vateer perpetrated, but if our views of these questions should differ from those of the United States, and they should insist as peremptorily upon their claims as we upon our denial of respo sibility, what then? Are we to run the risk of rupturee rather than consent to an arbitration." The Star awaits the instructions from the United States government with much apprehen- sion, and dares not say what effect it will have upon the temper of England, nor what disturbance of the friendly r lations between the two countries may not result from a deliberate attempt to appraise the losses caused by the Confederate cruisers upon England and to exact payment for them.

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THE BURGLARS IN THE CITIES OF CANADA WEST.— Jeffrey and Mathewson who broke out of Hamilton jail, reached the International Hotel at Niagara Falls, at about half-past five o'clock on the Sunday after- noon, after a leisurely jaunt from Hamilton by a public thoroughfare, and frequent stoppages at the taverns along the route. The Sheriff is strongly blamed for their escape, as it appears he made no exertions whatever to give the fugitives immediate chase. His religious scruples are said to have inter- fered; but it is also said he found his difficulty to be the expense of giving chase, not knowing who was to reimburse his outlay. Public sentiment in the city is very strong on the matter, and report has it that representations will be made to the government at once, in order that the blame may be placed upon the right shoulders.——Another safe was blown open with gunpowder one night last week in Toronto, and over $2,000 in money carried off from the store of Messrs. Brown Brothers, bookbinders, King street, between Church and Toronto streets. The whole of the money taken away, with the exception of about ten dollars, which belonged to Messrs. Brown, was the property of Messrs. J. W. Miller & Co., brokers, and in consequence of the robbery, the office of that firm was closed. As yet there is no trace of the burglars, but the detectives are on the alert.—— A gang of burglars, among whom are several young men of highly respectable connections, has been ar- rested by the police at London. They were about to rob the house of Mr. Glackmeyer, a wealthy citizen of that place, and communicated their intention to Edward Talbot, who was asked by them to find out where Mr. Glackmeyer kept his money. He pro- mised to do so, but acquainted the authorities with what was going on, and allowed the burglars to ma- ture their plans. On the night the burglary was at- tempted, Mr. Glackmeyer, who was in the secret, was asked to a saloon by some of the gang, while their accomplices effected the entrance into the house. As soon as one of them, named Kerr, had fairly broken into the house, he was seized, and his accomplices at the saloon were also taken into custody by the police. —The Hamilton Times says that among the prisoners are a son of a late Mayor of Hamilton, a son of a late Sheriff of Middlesex, a son o. a present Superior Court Judge, and a son of a Postmaster. The Leader adds that a fifth is the son of the manager of the bank, that the remaining prisoner is respectably con- nected, and that all of them are young men whose habits for several years past have been such as to bring them under the watchful attention of the police.

———

CANADIAN SUGAR.—One of our largest items of im- port is sugar; for it we annually send out of the country between two and three million dollars. It is an article which we ought to produce ourselues. We can grow corn to some extent, and at any rate we can buy it very cheaply, and we therefore rejoice at the proposal of the Messrs. Molson to undertake the man- ufacture of the article from that grain. But we have a climate well adapted to the cultivation of sorghum, which in the Western States is one of the most profit- able crops grown. Why cannot our agricultural societies import some seed, and offer liberal induce- ments for its cultivation? Then with regard to beet- root sugar, we are very much behind the age. The official return published in Paris shows that from the beginning of the season, from 1st of October to the end of August last, the number of manufactories in operation producing sugar from beet-root, was 898—32 more than at the corresponding date of last year. The quantity of sugar made was 149,014 tons, and, adding quantity on hand, and entries, the total to be disposed of was 169,192 tons, which was 42,795 more than at the end of August, 1864. In other parts of the continent the same success has attended this man- ufacture, and there is nothing whatever to prevent Canadians from being equally successful. The coun- try has need to keep within itself all the industries possible, and we know none that will more readily yield a good return than the cultivation of sugar from native products.—*Trade Review.*

The Hon. M. Chaffers, of the Legislative Council, has been making experiments in the cultivation of the sugar cane at St. Cessaire, which are pronounced by the Lower Canada press as in a fair way of being there successful. The syrup made from the cane is well spoken of; but one journal says it has a slightly bitter taste, which it is expected will in future be got rid of. M. Chaffers is said to be of opinion that this cane can be easily cultivated and brought to maturity in Canada; and his opinion is based on actual expe- riment.

———

The water of the St. Lawrence is very low, and its tributaries have fallen so much, in the vicinity of Montreal, that mills and manufactories have stopped working.

Indications of petroleum have recently been dis- covered in the township of Markham, at a distance of about twenty miles from Toronto. Operations will soon be commenced for the sinking of a test well.

DISASTER ON GEORGIAN BAY.—A fearful storm raged on Friday, last week, on Georgian Bay, and the schooner Garibaldi, laden with grain, was lost be- tween Meaford and Collingwood. The crew, a cap- tain and three seamen, were lost with the vessel.

A telegram from Goderich states that three vessels have gone ashore on Lake Huron between that place and Sarnia. No particulars received.

The Berlin Telegraph says Mr. Seyler is about to erect the first steam grist-mill in that town, at a cost of $5,000, $1,000 of which the townpeople contri- buted in appreciation of Mr. Seyler's enterprise.— We wonder if any enterprise in this place will ever receive a similar mark of appreciation.

THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—The people of Hamilton are very naturally elated over the encoura- ging news respecting the Great Western. Not only has the success of the line been sufficient to insure a dividend, but receipts are rapidly increasing. As the rise is gradual and now $23,493 for the last week, the opinion gains ground that the road will soon be the most profitable undertaking in the country. The prosperity of the country has doubtless, much to do with this improved state of things, for it appears that the Grand Trunk has also largely increased its week- ly receipts.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS,

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information,

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY *in advance.*

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

Six lines, first insertion	0 50
Each subsequent insertion	0 12½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0 70
Each subsequent insertion	0 16
Above ten lines (per line) first insertion	0 07
Each subsequent insertion, per line	0 2

All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed (post-paid) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc Post Office.

For sale at WILSON'S MEDICAL HALL, *Madoc, where Subscribers in and near the village may obtain their copies, and orders for the paper and advertisements will obligingly be received.*

☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE YEARLY OR QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

A correspondent of the New York Herald tells a cock-and-a-bull story about the fears caused in Canada in consequence of the doings of the Fenian Brotherhood. A raid into Canada may be among the follies contemplated by the Fenians, but assuredly they are not shaking at the thought of it. Canadians are prepared for all of the Brotherhood who can possibly come over with hostile intent, and in providing a suitable reception for them will be aided by the great mass of our Catholic fellow-subjects, who are as loyal to the country as they are indifferent to the vapourings of Irish-Yankee Fenians.—*Leader.*

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—A number of eminent Italians, residents of this city, on Saturday waited upon the President with a petition from the Italian executive committee of Milan for the abolition of capital punishment, in behalf of mercy to Jefferson Davis. The President received the petition with only the inquiry, in an accent of surprise, "They plead for Jefferson Davis?"

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28.

The telegraphic summary of news by the Hibernian does not make it quite clear whether the American Minister in England,—in informing Earl Russell that his government "cannot avoid entailing the responsibility upon Great Britain" for the damages caused to American commerce by Confederate cruisers during the late civil war,—has actually made a formal demand for payment of those losses; but it is certain that Earl Russell, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, has decidedly "declined to make reparation and compensation for captures made by the Alabama." The *Daily News* and the *Star*, which are very American in their "proclivities," are alarmed lest the friendly relations between England and America may be disturbed by the dispute, and by a deliberate attempt by the Americans to exact payment for the losses from England; but it does not appear that Mr. Adams persisted in the demand—if he made it at all—but contented himself with a threat "that if the doctrines and practices of the British Government are allowed to become the rule, the United States will not be the greatest losers thereby." However "serious in tone" the compiler of the summary may deem Mr. Adams' reply, we do not suppose that "Her Majesty's Government" consider that remark a preliminary to a declaration of war.

This new "difficulty" between the United States and Great Britain will no doubt be made use of by those in this Province who desire annexation, as a fresh proof that Canada's only danger from her neighbourhood to the Republic lies in her connection with the mother country. We are inclined, however, to think that we are in very little danger so far as the Americans themselves are concerned; and that although they allow the Fenians to hold their Congress in Philadelphia, where they amuse themselves with creating a new government, consisting of a "Senate, President, military, naval and financial bureaux with secretaries of treasury and of war," issuing bonds of the Irish Republic, &c., the U. S. Government would very soon put a stop to their nonsense, if the Fenians, now they have made a complete fizzle of it in Ireland, should attempt to carry out their rumoured intention of seizing upon British North America. Just so long as these Provinces remain "British," we have a pretty good guarantee that no organized military force of the Fenians will ever be allowed to cross the frontier.

Those amongst the Americans who desire to annex Canada would not desist, even if we were separated from Great Britain. As it is, they are even now advising us that it would be better to join the Union now, and so avoid the contingency of war, which may arise out of the smuggling from Canada, in which Americans indulge at the present time, on account of their own excessive duties on foreign importations.

With Confederation, internal and external free trade, and direct taxation, the British American Provinces would soon become the most flourishing country in the world. The impediments in the way of our realizing that prosperity will not come from Great Britain and our connection with her, but are much more likely to be found in the jealousy with which the United States will regard our freedom from the burdens they have entailed upon themselves by prosecuting their late struggle. The pressure of those burdens will, however, deter them from rashly rushing into another war.

Return of the Rev. D. Wishart.

We are happy to announce that Mr. Wishart and his family have returned safely from their visit to Scotland, and are again in Madoc, where they arrived on Thursday night.

Mr. Wishart's return, which has been delayed for a longer time than was at first expected, has been most cordially welcomed by his people, who have presented him with a new buggy, worth $100, a new set of harness, and a sufficient sum to purchase a cutter; and the boys of the Sabbath school have contributed a buffalo robe. Total value, $160.

The Rev. gentleman will fill his pulpit at the Presbyterian Church on Sabbath, the 29th inst.

The Railway Controversy.

Mr. Flint is out with another letter of nearly three columns' length in the *Chronicle*, and Mr. T. C. Wallbridge with a third communication of a little over a column, in the same paper. Each sticks to his own view of the subject, and generally flatly contradicts the positions assumed by the other. Mr. Flint declines at this time to enlighten his opponent as to the price at which the proprietors of the Marmora Iron Works were willing to amalgamate with the Railway Company; and asserts that Mr. L. Wallbridge said to him "You know we can't get the land now, so you had better drop the bill, and in the meantime we can buy mineral lands," to which Mr. Flint objected.

We suppose the paper warfare will now e[...] end, as Mr. Flint says—

"I have not done with Mr. W. yet. We [...] to meet face to face before our constituen[...] this thing is finally disposed of, and all I a[...] week's notice after the Assizes are over, in[...] meet him before the public, either here or els[...]

And Mr. T. C. Wallbridge also announce[...] diness to meet his accusers in any place in h[...] tuency, from Rosin to Marmora, from St[...] Bridgewater, or in the Town Hall of Bellevi[...] thinks he has accurately measured his men[...] prepared for them singly or collectively, at a[...] and in any place.

The Hæmatite Iron of Mad[...]

To the Editor of the Madoc Mercury.

SIR,—I know, from the impartiality which yo[...] shown in the controversy between the Hon. M[...] and the member for North Hastings, that yo[...] in mind always the true interests of your sec[...] the country, I send you what I think will be a[...] able information to most of your readers, namel[...] results attained from the small consignment o[...] hæmatite iron ore which the member for the [...] Riding and I myself sent to Three Rivers to be s[...] ed. The pig iron, &c., has not yet reached here[...] when it does, it can be seen at Mr. William H. W[...] bridge's Foundry in Belleville, where he will ke[...] for the inspection of all who desire to judge o[...] quality.

Yours very truly,

L. WALLBRIDGE.

(Copy.)

RADNOR FORGES OFFICE.
THREE RIVERS, 19 Oct., 186[...]

HON. L. WALLBRIDGE, *Belleville.*

DEAR SIR,—We now have the pleasure of enclos[...] you Bill of Lading per Grand [...] Railway of [...] pigs iron, together with one [...] pan, and a[...] piece of iron shewing chill, being part produc[...] iron ore sent us by you; and we [...] engineer's letter on that subject. In orde[...] your ore a fair trial, we were obliged to defer [...] smelting of it much later than you seem to have a[...] ticipated. We, in the first place, ran out our furna[...] and put on your ore the first thing in making a n[...] one; and as you will see by our engineer's letter, [...] furnace was very nearly being stopped through clo[...] ging, being the result of your ore not having b[...] burnt previously. We send you only 10 pigs ir[...] We have still about 7 left here, and about 2½ barr[...] re, which we will despatch you as you advise us th[...] you receive it. We were not able to *smelt up t*[...] whole of the ore, for the reason stated in our eng[...] neer's letter; and of course while the furnace was [...] that state, there was necessarily a large proportion [...] the ore drawn out crude instead of being smelted in[...] iron, as it would have done had it been roasted. [...] you will observe, our engineer considers it to produ[...] very good iron for the production of Railway c[...] wheels, and we have no doubt, if you decide up[...] building furnaces, we could purchase largely of yo[...] iron.

Please acknowledge receipt; and any other info[...] mation you may require we shall have pleasure [...] supplying you.

We remain, Dear Sir,
Your obedient servants,

A. LA RUE & CIE.

(Copy of Engineer's Letter.)

MESSRS. A. LA RUE & CO.

GENTLEMEN,—We have the Upper Canada ore, a[...] I find that it will make a good quality of Iron for m[...] king wheels, when the ore has been properly prepare[...] Before putting it in the furnace, it will require to b[...] roasted. We tried it in the rough state, as we ha[...] no convenience to roast it, and it came near cloggin[...] the furnace. We were obliged to dip the iron out, fo[...] we could not tap it, it was too much clogged. I sen[...] you 10 pigs, one bake pan, one piece of chill cast di[...] rectly from the blast furnace. The ore, when proper[...] ly prepared, will yield 60 per cent, and make a goo[...] quality of Iron.

I remain, Yours truly,

R. S. SCOTT.

SHOOTING A PIG.—*John Cusick*, of Madoc, wa[...] charged on Friday, the 20th inst., before A. F. Wood [...] and J. Dale, Esqs., with maliciously shooting a hog, [...] the property of Daniel O'Donnell, of Huntingdon.— It appeared from the evidence that defendant was returning from gunning at Hog Lake on Wednesday, the 18th inst., in company with Willie Kirk, who saw

a pig near O Donnell's, and said that it would make a good mark to shoot at—whereupon Johnny immediately fired at and wounded the animal.—For this little bit of "sport" he was fined $2; $3.50 damages the value of the pig; and $3.85 costs—in all, $9.35. Rather expensive for an afternoon's amusement, and a "caution" to Johnny and other boys.

ASSAULT.—(Before A. F. Wood and J. Dale, Esqs.) —*James Blythman, jr.*, was charged on Friday, the 20th inst., with assaulting and striking Henry Price. —It appeared that at noon on Friday last, complainant went to the English Church, where defendant was at work, and said that he had accused him (Price) of having his knife. Defendant said he had, and believed so still. Price, with an oath, said it was a lie, and defendant then seized him by the collar, and pushed him back over a pile of stones. Defendant afterwards took complainant by the collar and throat again, when Price, to avoid him, promised to pay for the knife.—Fined $2, and costs.

THE DISCRETIONARY PRIZES.—The premiums awarded for articles of fancy work exhibited at the late fair are as follows:—Mrs. J. R. Ketcheson: Fancy quilt, 50 cents; Patchwork quilt, 50 cents. Miss Kirk: Picture frame, highly commended, 25 cents. Mrs. Wright: Silk quilted skirt, highly commended 60 cents. Miss E. Campbell: Tatted collar, 25 cents. Mrs. N. H. Bristol: Stocking yarn, 25 cents. Miss M. Franklin: Ottoman, 25 cents.

SNOW STORM.—We have made a sudden plunge into winter, almost before the leaves are fairly off the trees. On Tuesday morning, the thermometer was sixteen degrees below freezing point; and on Thursday, snow fell *steadily* all day. Generally the first fall of snow clears off almost as soon as it falls; but with the ground frozen, and a keen wind, the snow remained on Friday, and everything looked quite winterly.

A melancholy affair occurred in British Guiana on the 19th of last month. A party of several gentlemen left Georgetown on the 18th of Sept. to visit the penal settlement of the colony, and on their return, two boats containing a number of the excursionists, undertook to go over the falls on the Massaruni river. One boat passed them in safety, but the other became unmanageable, and out of 21 persons on board, 9, including Capt. Beresford, Governor Hincks's son-in-law, were drowned.

THE FENIAN FOLLY.—*New York, Oct. 21.*—The Herald's Philadelphia special says there is much rivalry as to the possession of bonds of the Irish Republic, and extravagant premiums are offered for them. A lady, it is said, proposed to give $500 for a hundred dollar bond, the first number. There are five denominations, and of superior engraving. The company deem their execution a triumph of art. An accessible and commodious building is to be obtained in New York for the Irish governmental purposes. The general directors and officers of the American movement will occupy it. All have made up their minds that American Fenianism will go on, on a large and more telling scale.

The Editor of the BELLEVILLE INDEPENDENT, in announcing, with regret, to his readers, that its publication ceases with the number for October 21, says:—

"This course we have been compelled to adopt, as the experience of nearly three years' trial to keep alive a journal on independent principles, free from the trammels of party, and devoted solely to the interests of the public, has thoroughly convinced us that there is not room for three newspapers in this town. That the support given to the press, in the shape of advertising, &c., is not sufficient to keep three papers alive, is evidenced by the fact that the publisher finds himself in a worse position than when he entered upon the office, that in fact he has lost heavily by his undertaking. Under these circumstances he finds himself compelled, though reluctantly, to relinquish his relations with the public in that capacity, being fully satisfied that the third paper is 'one too many.'"

THE DEFENCE OF CANADA.—A War-office return has been published, showing the expense incurred by the Imperial treasury during 1862, 1863, and 1864, for the transport to and maintenance of troops in Canada, and for military stores; and also showing the expenditure by the Canadian government on the militia and volunteer forces. The expenses of the Imperial treasury, including the expenditure for stores supplied in consequence of the Trent affair, amount to £2,760,242; and the Colonial expenditure amounts to £874,090. The expenditure for 1864-5 cannot be furnished, as the accounts have not been received.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Madoc Post Office up to the 30th September, 1865.

Bateman & Brown	Howe, Alex
Brown, David	King, Robert
Bradshaw, David	Kelly, John
Bradshaw & Co	McCoy, Jacob (2)
Bateman, Wm	McKnight, Jas Wm
Butterworth, Mrs	Martin, David
Chisholm, M	McAdie, Wm
Corning, H H	Mackintosh, M (2)
Derry, Robert	Mahoney, M
Dumage, Anson	Munroe, L
Eagan, Thos	Maynes, John
Embury, Daniel	Laffin, Jas
Fox, Wm (3)	Rennie, Wm
Fitzpatrick, John	Rio, Alex
Ferguson, R T	Rikeley, Jno
Gollham, Mrs H	Short, W B
Greene, Thos	Smith, Alex
Gibson, R H	Todd, Fortune (2)
Hayes, Miss Nancy	Witcher, Rev Jas
Hall, R G	Wannamaker, W H
Higgins, James	Wannamaker, M
Hagerman, Mr	Whitney, C R
Hyland, E	Young, Ruley A
Hogg, Wm	Young, Nancy J

Parties calling for Advertised Letters will please ask for such.

A. F. WOOD, *Postmaster.*

HIDES! HIDES!!

The Highest Price in CASH, for Hides and Sheepskins.

SYLVANUS MULLETT.

TAXES! TAXES! TAXES!

THE COUNCIL of this Municipality have directed the COLLECTOR to make a complete Return of his Rolls for 1865 by the 14th of DECEMBER next; and TAXPAYERS are hereby notified that ALL Taxes MUST be Paid to the Collector at or before the end of the FOURTEEN DAYS' notification.

By Order of Council.

J. R. KETCHESON, T.-CLERK.

Office, Town-Hall, Madoc, Oct. 2nd, 1865.

Belleville and Marmora Railroad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that APPLICATION will be made at the next Sitting of the Provincial Parliament, for an ACT to Incorporate a Company to BUILD A RAILWAY from BELLEVILLE to MARMORA, by way of the Villages of Tweed Bridgewater, and Madoc, or otherwise, and for a GRANT of Public Lands, to aid in the construction thereof.

BILLA FLINT.

Belleville, 18th September, 1865,

I further give notice that I shall be careful and place said Act, when passed the Upper House, in the hands of some Member of the Legislative Assembly, who will not deceive me and burke the Bill.

BILLA FLINT.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO ME are hereby notified to Call and Settle up before the 20th NOVEMBER next.

And All Persons having any Claims against me are requested to Present them forthwith for settlement, as I am about to leave the neighbourhood.

ROBERT ALOAN.

Lot No. 13, 1st Concession of Elzevir.

DR. NICHOL,

AN EXPERIENCED HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, and ACCOUCHEUR, may be consulted at his residence on Pinnacle Street, opposite the old Wesleyan Church, Belleville, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. each day.

During the past eleven years, Dr. Nichol has paid particular attention to Chronic Diseases, and he has made a special study of Diseases of Children.

Patients suffering from either Acute or Chronic Diseases, seen at their own homes, if required.

Belleville, June 28th, 1865.

North American Hotel, Madoc.

W. HUDGINS

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that his new Hotel, erected on the site of the old stand, is now finished and completely furnished and ready for the reception of guests.

THE NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL is quite equal in all its arrangements to any first class hotel in any village in Canada.

A Good Yard and Stables attached to the premises.

All the Liquors are of the very best quality and brands.

☞ Fine Ale and Porter always on draught.

MEDICAL HALL.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

C. G. WILSON,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

NORTH HASTINGS.

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Executed at the

"MERCURY"

OFFICE, MADOC,

(The Only Printing Establishment in the North Riding.)

With Neatness and Dispatch.

SUPPORT THE LOCAL INSTITUTIONS!!

DR. J. S. LOOMIS,

Of McGill College,

HAS OPENED AN OFFICE in the Village of MADOC, in Mr. WEISS'S New Building, opposite WILSON'S Medical Hall.

All Calls will be promptly attended to.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,

AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

At Publishers' Prices, Call At

WILSON'S DRUG STORE,

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

A. F. WOOD,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,

MADOC.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

MR. GREAM,

Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

JAMES FITZGERALD,

ATTORNEY AND CONVEYANCER

MADOC.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

THE HOUSE on the North side of KELLAR'S BRIDGE. It is well adapted and situated for a

GENERAL STORE,

Being eight miles distant from the Village of Hastings, on the new Gravel Road to Tudor. Six Acres of Land attached.

For TERMS, inquire at the MERCURY Office.

C. E. RANKIN,

Provincial Land Surveyor, Civil Engineer, &c.

OFFICE, Hudgins' Hotel, Madoc.

MADOC MARKET PRICES.

SATURDAY, October 28, 1865.

ASHES	$5.40 ℔ cwt.
BARLEY	55 cents.
OATS	25 cents.
WHEAT, Fall	$1.40 @ $1.25.
Do., Spring	$1 @ $1 10.
RYE	50 cents.
PEAS	55 cents.
HIDES	$4.
PORK	$ ℔ bbl.
BUTTER	1s ℔ lb.
EGGS	6d.
HAY	$7 per ton.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

Fall Wheat white, 7s 6d @ 8s 0d. Spring Wheat, 5s 9d @ 6s 3d. Rye, 2s 10 a 3s 0d. Barley, 3s 5d @ 3s 6d. Oats, 1s 9d @ 1s 10d. Peas, 3s 3d @ 3s 6d. Butter, 0d cts. Hides, $1 @ $. Hay, $7 a $8 ℔ ton. Potash, 2 a 9d, Sheepskins, 3s @ 4s for fresh.

EDNA FAIRLEIGH'S TEMPTATION.

'Yes, it is hard, very hard, my child; but God ruleth.'

Mrs. Fairleigh kissed the pale face of her daughter, Edna, as she stooped to arrange the shawl about her shoulders, and a half suppressed sigh stirred the folds of her mourning wrapper.

'I know, mother; but it is, at times, so difficult to realise it. Heaven, and its sweet glory, seem so very far away. But I will hope always for the best. If the worst does come, I think I can manage to keep us comfortable. You know Mr. Jameson gives me a little more for my work, and I could have some shoes to bind from Barley's.'

'My poor Edna!'

'Nay, mother, am I not happy in toiling for you? It is well to have something for which to labour. And now, good morning; I'll not be gone long, it is so very pleasant I can go across the fields. It lessens the distance full half a mile.'

Edna Fairleigh put on her faded shawl, and tied the meagre ribbons of her hat, with a rebelling heart. She could not remember when she had felt so very hard and stubborn. There was no spirit of resignation, no steady faith, no hopeful trust, in the tense lines of the white face that looked at her out of the glass. She scarcely recognized herself.

Life had not been beautiful to her for many years. Do you know what it is to be filled with a fervid appreciation of all the rich, rare loveliness of earth's fair things, to hear continually within the dumb cry of the hungry soul for the tender beauty we know life sometimes holds? to worship all the perfect gorgeousness of the sunset skies, yet never dare to revel in their splendour? to shrink from the melting touch of the south wind, because to drink in its ripe breath might hinder the toil that is necessary to keep life in the pulses of one you love more than your own happiness?

Four years Edna had spent in this way. A daily struggle with the world for bread—bread for herself and her feeble mother. Early and late she toiled at the coarse garments given her to make from the great clothing establishment at the village—poorly recompensed, sometimes scolded for mistakes and errors with which she had nothing to do. But this morning she felt more keenly than usual. And why? The twenty-fourth of June would see the Fairleighs homeless, and that fateful day was only distant another sun! A few words will explain whatever of their little history the reader will care to learn.

Arthur Fairleigh, Edna's father—now four years dead—had been a gardener on the estate of Ralph Wilmot, the miserly master at the hall. Fairleigh had once been wealthy himself, but by a series of misfortunes he was reduced to penury, and was glad to accept the tolerably lucrative situation offered him by Mr. Wilmot. Oak Cottage, the present residence of his widow and daughter, was then vacant; and there Mr. Fairleigh took up his abode, with the understanding that it should be his when he had paid the proprietor a certain sum of money agreed upon.

Failing to show receipts for the full amount—so ran the bond of agreement—the estate of Oak Cottage should, on the 24th of June, 1854, belong to Ralph Wilmot, provided he still survived; but in the event of his death before the said 24th, the whole property should revert to Arthur Fairleigh and his heirs forever. Mr. Fairleigh had been to make his last payment, when he was seized with paralysis while yet in the presence of Mr. Wilmot; and three days afterward he expired at the hall, remaining speechless and motionless to the last.

After the funeral obsequies were over, Mrs. Fairleigh, searching among her late husband's papers, found Mr. Wilmot's receipts up to the time of the last payment. The final receipt in full was not among them. She applied for it to Mr. Wilmot, but the miserly man disclaimed all knowledge of the reception of the money, and coolly told her that he should abide by his agreement. She need expect nothing more at his hands.

Four years longer, Oak Cottage was hers, and the only chance of her getting justice lay in the very uncertain prospect of Mr. Wilmot's death before the expiration of the time mentioned in the bond. These years had passed now, and with each succeeding week, Mrs. Fairleigh had grown weaker. Upon Edna's labour the existence of the family depended.

As the time drew nigh which was to turn them into the world shelterless, Edna went to plead with Mr. Wilmot for a little extension of the time, that she might look about for lodgings; but was harshly refused. Oak Cottage, he said, was already rented, and the new tenant would arrive on the 25th of June. He did not keep house to shelter people who could not pay for them.

Edna turned away from his presence full of fierce rebellion. It all looked so cruelly unjust to her. The rich, childless old man refusing them so little out of his great plenitude! refusing them the heritage her father had laboured for so faithfully, and for which she knew the last dollar had been paid. It is little wonder that, thinking over their wrongs, she should cry secretly, 'Oh that God's judgment might fall upon him!'

A little afterward, when she had prayed earnestly for strength, she asked for Ralph Wilmot mercy instead of judgment; but for all that, though she forgave him, she could not forget. And this fair June morning she took her way across the blossoming clover fields, to the distant village, with bitterness in her heart. Her pale cheek flushed hectic crimson with the violent haste of her step, and her dark eye burned bright with the smouldering passion within. She could not stop to smell the sweet clover, or listen to the tender voices of the robins in the tall old trees; it would be so much time taken from her work, and she must improve every moment now. The murmur of running water broke on her ear. She must cross Stony Brook, a wild little stream that divided the meadow land from the high hills on which the village was situated.

Absorbed in her own painful reflections, she did not look up until she was close upon the small bridge spanning the stream at this point, two old rotten planks only, and the recent heavy rains had swelled the brook to the proportions of a river. It flowed on over the rocks, snow white, and broken into a thousand spray wreaths, making the fragile bridge tremble and shake like a reed. She looked up just as she was setting foot on the plank, and, simultaneously, a frenzied cry for help rang out on the air.

Edna saw it all—understood it all at a glance. She saw the swift rush of that human figure downward; saw the agonized expression of the wrinkled face, framed in by masses of long white hair, and pleading for salvation with its filmy eyes. And looking down to see where the waters had covered it up all from her sight, Edna Fairleigh knew that Ralph Wilmot's life was at her mercy! Her heart stood still. Every faculty was swallowed up in the one fearful thought that swept through her mind! It was the 23rd of June—if *he died that day, Oak Cottage was theirs!*

An old man, unloving, unloved, miserly, cruel, and a curse to the world! There would be none to weep for him, none to sink down stricken at his death! The temptation assailed her with a mighty force—her brain whirled, she tottered, and would have fallen, but for the frantic clutch she made on the stunted willow by her side.

A moment only, and then, with a gigantic effort, she cast out the foul impulse. She would do what she could, God helping her!

The bank was steep and rough, but Edna had been brought up in the country, where agility is fostered. She ran fleetly down, and stepped into the water. The strong purpose within hardened her woman's nerves to steel; she put fear away from her, and thought only of saving the man who had so oppressed her family. His snowy hair floated upon the surface, she rushed toward it, swayed almost off her feet by the mad plunging of the current. She caught him by the arm, he felt the touch and grasped her convulsively, clinging to her garments, and drawing her under the water to be dashed fiercely against the sharp rocks. Still, she did not relinquish her her hold on him. The tide swept them on together! With that fearful clog upon her strength, she felt that her condition was hopeless. If she should strike him off, she could save herself! She cast away the suggestion with utter loathing. Save herself at the expense of another! Never! She uttered a prayer for her mother, her sight grew dim, her strength was weakness, she was submitting to her fate! Suddenly she felt the smart cut of a tree branch against her face, and with a last frantic effort she clutched at it as she was borne along beneath. The strong witch hazel did not break—it held firmly—and a moment afterward Edna was lying exhausted upon the shore of the stream, with the inanimate form of Ralph Wilmot at her side.

A moment to recover her breath, and then Edna turned her efforts toward the old man's recovery. She laboured long and faithfully with the means at her command, and at last she was rewarded by seeing his eyes unclose, and his chest heave with suppressed respiration. He sat upright and looked at her, but there was no trace of grateful feeling on his hard, cold face. He pushed her away roughly.

'There, enough of that. Go about your business.'

Edna did as she was bidden, wondering, within herself, if Ralph Wilmot were human.

The ensuing day, the Fairleighs received formal notice to vacate Oak Cottage; and in obedience to the mandate, they removed to meagre lodg… crazy old house in the village.

The new tenant took possession of the … and Edna's life of toil grew drearier every d… mother's health suffered from the remova… scenes; the severing of olden ties and affect… exceedingly painful to her, and she did … from the shock as Edna hoped she would.

One day the intelligence spread abroad th… Wilmot was dead. The servant, on going to … master to breakfast, had found him seated in … chair before his writing-table, dead. His e… wide open, one hand in his bosom, and the ot… ering a massive document, which, on exam… was found to be a will, dated on the twenty-f… the preceding June, and it was now the mi… October.

The pompous funeral over, the heirs-at-law … bled to listen to the reading of the will, and … their astonishment when it was found that th… tor's entire possessions, without reserve, save … legacies to the servants, were bequeathed t… Fairleigh.

"I offer this in token," thus ran the will, "… gratitude to this woman, who taught me that t… something beside selfishness in humanity. Sh… my life at her mercy; my death would hav… pressibly benefited her and hers, and yet she t… advantage of her power, but perilled her exist… save mine."

The heirs retired aghast, and in due time … took possession of Wilmot Hall.

She did good with the fortune left in her c… Having known the pangs of poverty herself, s… lieved them always in others; and through he… tle ministrations, Philip Wilmot's *wealth existe…* in vain.

VARIETIES.

To bring up a child in the way he should … Travel that way yourself.

The most unpleasant vocation in the world.… vocation.

Why cannot two slender persons ever be … great friends?—Because they will always be … acquaintances.

There are three things a man never gets tir… looking at:—the sky, the sea, a woman's face, … cause they are never two days together alike.

What is the use of sighing and weeping as we … down the stream of time? Why make the voya… life a wailing voyage?

A Frenchman wishing to speak of the cream o… English poets, forgot the word, and said "de b… of the poets." A wag said that he had fairly ch… up the English language.

The latest invention is a "palpitating bosom … the ladies, which is set in motion by a conc… spring, when an extra display of "emotion" … quired.

If you should happen to meet a friedd in nee… member that you do not know how soon you … need a friend.

Three things only are essential to happiness, n… ly: Something to do; something to love; and … thing to hope for.

A New Bedford lady astonished a Boston … pocket by the pointed interrogatory, "Why do … put your hand in my pocket, when I have my … here in my hand?"

"How is it, my dear, that you have never ki… a flame in the bosom of any man?" said an old … to her pretty niece. To which the young lad… plied, "The reason, dear aunt, is, as you well k… that I am not a good match.

A girl who was making a dress put the sleev… wrong. She was unable to change them, as … could not determine whether she had got the … sleeve in the wrong place, or the wrong sleeve in … right place.

There is a woman in Charlestown, N.H., who h… large collection of tame toads in her yard. T… know their mistress, follow her about, and hop in… lap to be fed, and at the word of command r… themselves in a perfect circle round her feet.

"I've heard, captain," said an English travelle… the captain of a steamer running on the Upper … sissippi, "that your Western steamboats can ru… very shoal water—where in fact the water is not … than two or three feet deep!"—"Two or three … deep!" exclaimed the captain, in tones of withe… contempt; "why, we wouldn't give a glass of g… for a boat out here that couldn't run on the swe… a water pitcher!"